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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A GRIEG CONCERT

Kilohana's Musical Circle Gives a Treat to Friends.

A POPULAR SOCIETY EVENT

Program From the Norwegian's Compositions—Decorations—Hall Crowded—The Career of Greig.

The Musical Circle of the Kilohana Art League treated the members of that organization to a Greig evening, in the hall on Fort street last night. It was a pretentious undertaking, but one that turned out most successfully. It was the first time that anything of the kind had been attempted in Honolulu. The elite of the city was out in numbers large enough to fill the hall to overflowing. Indeed, at the end of the first part of the program, several people found it necessary to leave the hall. The crowd was too great and the atmosphere too close for comfort.

The decorations of the small stage were Norwegian throughout. Norwegian flags were draped gracefully here and there, while Norway pines from Tantalus were set about to complete the decorations. Mrs. W. Graham and Mrs. F. R. Day had charge of this part of the arrangements for the evening.

The following program was presented:

PART I.

1. Patriotic Air.....Op. 12, No. 8 Berger Orchestra.
2. Edward Grieg, Biographical Sketch Mr. J. F. Brown.
3. Piano—Humoresken.....(a)—Op. 6, No. 1. (b)—Op. 6, No. 2. (c)—Op. 6, No. 3. Mrs. H. S. Ewing.
4. Voice.....(a)—Erstes Begegnen, (1870). (b)—Das Alte Lied, (1863). (c)—Ich Liebe Dich, (1864). Mrs. R. F. Woodward.

Allegro con brio. Allegretto quasi Andantino. Allegro molto vivace.—Piu Allegro. —Presto.

- Mr. J. W. Yarnley, Miss Cordelia Clymer.
5. Sonate I, Op. 8, F. dur.—Violin and Piano.
6. Song—Norwegian Folk.....Mr. Jung.

7. Song.....The Princess Voice obligato—Miss Helen Desha—Piano obligato—Miss Cordelia Clymer. Girls' Chorus.

PART II.

1. Instrumental.....(a)—Waltz—Op. 28, No. 7. (b)—Norwegian—Op. 12, No. 6. (c)—Edin Dance—Op. 12, No. 4. Berger Orchestra.
2. Piano.....(a)—Dance Caprice—Op. 28, No. 3. (b)—The Lonely Wanderer—Op. 43, No. 2. (c)—Butterflies—Op. 43, No. 1. Miss Cornelia Hyde.
3. Voice—Sunshine Song.....Mrs. R. F. Woodward.
4. Piano Duet—(Peer Gynt—Suite, Op. 46). (a)—Ase's Death. (b)—Anitra's Dance—Mazurka. Mrs. H. S. Ewing, Miss Cornelia Hyde.
5. Violin—Norwegian Dances.....(a)—Op. 35, No. 2. (b)—Op. 35, No. 3. Miss C. B. Cooper.
6. Piano.....(a)—Berceuse—Op. 38, No. 1. (b)—Waltz—Op. 12, No. 2. (c)—Volkslied—Op. 38, No. 2. (d)—Volk-Tanz—Op. 38, No. 5. (e)—Elegie—Op. 38, No. 6. Miss Margaret Hopper.
7. Patriotic Air.....Berger Orchestra.

All the selections were most creditably done. Professor Berger was the composer of the selections presented by himself.

The second number on the program was the following biographical sketch of Edward Greig, prepared and read by Mr. J. F. Brown.

There is a natural desire on the part of all of us to know something of the life and character of those whose names are famous in the world of art, and surely such curiosity is most natural as regards those who have spoken to us in that strange language whose only interpreter is the heart of the listener. We are here this evening to listen to the music of one who stands in the front rank of modern composers, and whose circle of admirers, to whom music is more than tinkling sweetness, grows ever wider.

Before continuing the program, it may be of interest to note a few of the salient points of his history. Edward Greig was born in 1843 in the city of Bergen, Norway. He had the advantage of having in his parents, those who recognized his musical talent, and fostered them to the fullest extent, his

mother being in fact his first teacher when he was six years old.

His first efforts at composition were at the age of nine, and at fifteen he had determined on musical art for his profession. This decision seems partly to have been reached by the advice of Ole Bull, the violinist, who was a warm friend of the family and admirer of the boy.

His early studies in Leipzig under the famous musicians of the day, were interrupted by serious illness which compelled a return to Norway, his health being seriously impaired. He returned to Leipzig however, and graduated from the conservatory in 1862.

The following year he was in Copenhagen under the instruction of Gade, whose methods seem to have been more congenial than those of the Leipzig conservatory, but there was that burning in the young composer that led him on other paths than those of Gade, to whom the caustic critics of the day applied with more wit than justice, the title of Mrs. Mendelssohn.

Influenced by the companionship of Nordrask, a young Norwegian composer of merit, and following the bent of his own inclination, Greig speedily became absorbed in the study of the folk lore, literature and music of his country. To this period numerous compositions among which the Humoresken Opus 6 immediately following on our program, belong.

It is also at this period, that he met the lady whom he afterwards married and who is said to have inspired numerous compositions. I am not able to point to any number of the program as being thus directly inspired, which is to be regretted, as it would have been interesting to have learned through the medium of his music, just what the feelings of the great composer were when in love.

It is not improbable however, that number 3, C. of the program, "I Love Thee," will meet the requirements, as the date 1864 is close to the time of meeting his future wife, and the title is suggestive. As this particular song moreover is stated by a competent critic to lack the usual Scandinavian character, and to partake of the German, it may indicate some special disturbance of Greig's mind.

From this time on the life of Greig was a busy one. Given not only to the musical compositions that have won him fame but to the furthering of the musical art wherever he might do so. Eight years of his life from 66, to 74, were spent in the Norwegian capital, where he founded a Musical Union, and by his energy and untiring interest gave important stimulus to the musical life of the town.

Greig received from his countrymen not only their admiration and esteem, but the more substantial, and even to a musician, necessary tribute in a financial way. In 1869 an allowance of Parliament enabled him to visit Rome, and to make the warm friendship of Liszt and in 1874 a further allowance of 1,600 crowns was granted him.

A friend who had some acquaintance with Greig during a sojourn in Copenhagen, describes him to me as being short in stature, affable and unaffected, and somewhat indifferent to the conventionalities.

Greig with his friends Neuport and Schytte, both accomplished pianists and musicians, formed a trio whose music was a revelation and delight.

My friend gently intimates that the best of musicians may not be, in fact, were not the best of business men, and that it was a privilege, which however he valued, to occasionally assist in tiding over a brief impetuous season. He looked back to this period with rare delight and satisfaction.

On one occasion, Greig, while playing the minuet from his E minor sonata, turned and remarked to my friend and other listeners, "Now isn't that diabolique" which recalls the statement that is made, that some of the popular Scandinavian tunes are attributed to the devil and other supernatural agencies. At any rate, the particular passage that Greig referred to is so effective and of such peculiar charm, that the devil should have felt complimented.

It would be impossible in the time that can be given to this subject, to make more than brief reference to Greig's life and work.

The distinctive feature of Greig's music is its National character, colored by, and reflecting the old Norse melodies and folk songs, and animated with all by the fire and genius of one, himself in ardent sympathy with his nation's life and history. It is probably not too much to say, that Greig's music, stamped as it is with his own individuality, will be like a minted coin, standard of value hereafter for all Norwegian music.

It is marked by the greatest freedom of rhythm and emphasis, by lights and shades of extreme contrast, in the close commingling of major and minor keys with a predominance of the latter, and by peculiar and effective harmonies, that stir one with mysterious power.

His music is that of the open air, of field and mountain of flowers and sunshine and of storm and strife in quick succession.

It is a tribute to Greig's music that those who find themselves satiated even with the music of the world's masters have found new charm and freshness in the untrammelled measures of the Norwegian composer.

For the expression of the peculiar individuality of Greig's music, the shorter forms of composition have been chosen by him, thereby specially adapting them to the modern concert program and enabling the presentation of complete numbers with a

wide range of motive. Greig, like Schumann and Chopin, and between whom there are many points of resemblance, is a master of composition for the piano, but as a glance at the evening program will show, has not confined his work to this instrument.

The knowledge of Greig's works and the admiration for them has been extended by his own delightful interpretation of them in concerto in London, Paris and Germany, he being though not in front rank, an exceptionally fine pianist.

It would be unfair for me to tax your patience further with a musical program awaiting you, and I shall only add that a recent musical item has come to my attention, stating that Greig and his accomplished wife had performed before the Queen at Windsor, and that he had been the recipient of the Jubilee medal—a deserved honor. At the present time he should be returning to his home in Norway. Surely it would be a pleasure to him in that distant Northland to know that in the mid-Pacific, his work was known and his genius appreciated.

ONLY 14 NEW LAWS

Some Data on Work of Legislature So Far.

There Have Been Presented 114 Acts—Petitions and Resolutions in House—Task of Committees.

There are a number of passed bills in the hands of President Dole and the stream of acts approved by both Houses will flow pretty constantly in the direction of the Chief Executive from now to May 31, the last day of the session.

Up to yesterday but fourteen acts of the Legislature had become laws. Eleven of these were introduced in the House and three originated in the Senate.

Members of the House have so far presented for the consideration of the whole assembly eighty-one acts. The Senators have brought in thirty-three acts. In all one hundred and fourteen. Each branch has the same number of members—fifteen. In these totals are included acts brought forward by Ministers of the Cabinet, those officials having the privileges of either branch, barring alone the right to vote. Yesterday was the fifty-sixth day of the session, which by constitutional provision is limited to ninety days, though the time may be extended—under limit—by the President.

The House has received ninety-two petitions.

There have been returned to the House one hundred and one reports. House members have asked of the Executive ninety-two questions.

Seventy-nine resolutions have been introduced into the House. Miscellaneous documents to the number of seventy-four have found their way to the desk of the House clerk.

The great burden of the Legislative work just at this time is upon the committees. At no session have committees been so thorough, untiring and willing. Through this means the scope of the work of the Legislature proper has been greatly extended. Time after time committees have waited upon the pleasure of individuals and interests desiring hearing upon measures. While the Houses have often been in recess for half a day, it will be found that nearly all of the members on both sides have put in better than average office hours on duty. Every afternoon and nearly every evening there have been committee meetings.

From now to the end of the session the work will become more and more arduous. Of necessity some of the measures will be hurried along their courses. This means burning of the midnight incandescent. Only a few more bills will be introduced. There will not be a great amount of new work on hand right now.

Both Houses convene at 10 every morning. It is seldom that the attendance of spectators amounts to anything at all. Lawmaking here has not developed any orators and what lobbying is undertaken is done down town or in the committee meetings.

June Weddings.

Following are some of the weddings that will take place in June:

Miss Rita Schmidt to Mr. Edwin Paris.
Miss Bernice Young to Mr. von Hamm.
Miss Mabel Sorenson to Mr. McLane of Hamoa plantation.

Wells for Molokai

Kimo (J. S.) McCandless, left by the Wilder steamer Helene yesterday afternoon for Kaunakakai, Molokai. Mr. McCandless took along a complement of men and a complete artesian well boring outfit. This is for the purpose of filling an order of the new Molokai Ranch Company. Work will be commenced at once for a well near Kau-

nakakai. If this is a success a number of others will be bored and cane plantings in an extensive manner, with a Molokai mill to follow. Mr. McCandless is confident that he will strike a flow of good water near Kaunakakai at a reasonable depth.

HAWAII AT OMAHA.

To Be Represented in Three Places on the Grounds.

The project on which Martin Smith departed for the United States last week was the exhibition of the Kilauea Volcano cyclorama at the Trans-Mississippi World's Exposition, at Omaha, to open in June. A building will be put up. There was secured some time ago a good location.

Frank Andrade and others are organizing here a Hawaiian Village that will be one of the big attractions at Omaha. It will be in the show and musical line and the very best talent available is being signed. The Kawaihau Quartette will sing and play.

The Hawaiian Government exhibit proper, for which the Senate has agreed an appropriation of \$3,500, will be entirely separate from both the above enterprises. It will be a showing in the Manufacturing Building in a prominent space of the resources of the Islands. Coffee and cane growers have volunteered assistance and it is believed, that with the addition of photographs, a graphic and taking exposition of the natural wealth of Hawaii will be made and some idea given of the scenic beauty of the country. Good literature will be provided and will be judiciously distributed. Mr. R. W. Shingle, who has been selected to have the exhibit in charge, will devote much encouragement here from Government officials and from business men.

Mr. Shingle has been in the Islands a couple of years and as a newspaper man has had exceptional opportunity to familiarize himself with Island industrial and commercial conditions. At the close of the exposition the young man will return to Honolulu to accept a position in a business house. Mr. Shingle was born and reared in the Trans-Mississippi country and knows personally many of the men who will be prominent in the big exhibition at Omaha.

Handling Coffee.

Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., have now in their warehouses here between 6,000 and 7,000 bags of coffee of the crop of the present year. Heavy shipments lately have been from Olan and Puna. This corporation has on the premises at Queen and Fort streets an extensive and complete new plant for the preparation of rough coffee for the market. This plant is now being worked to its full capacity constantly. Coffee picking for the season has ended at Waianae. This plantation has taken off about 350 bags. From Maunawili, W. G. Irwin's place, on the other side of this island, there has come about 75 bags. There are many thousands of bags of coffee yet to come to Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. It is known that some of the Hawaii planters who have picked, are waiting for the market to improve.

Planters' Monthly.

Following is the table of contents of this popular monthly for April:

Notes on Current Topics.
A Prosperous Republic.
No Bossism Allowed in the Nebraska Beet Sugar Industry.
The Guatemala Coffee Disease.
"Splendid Silence and Self-Restraint"
Large Tanks for Low Grade Sugars.
Draining of Evaporator and Vacuum Pan Coils by the Marsh Pump.
A Strong Friend of Annexation.
Agriculture in Cuba.
Secretary Wilson's Views about Florida.
Sugar Beets in the West.
What is Superphosphate of Lime?
Drought in Australia.
American Finances.
What is Fermentation?
James Taylor about Hawaiian Sugar.
General Ben Butler's Advice to Young Men.
Concerning Treaty Rights.
Belgium—A Land of Intensive Agriculture.
Seedling Cane.

England on Guard.

The situation in the East continues interesting according to the dispatches. Word was received by the Gaelic that England has 30 warships off Poochow watching her interests.

At 11:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

In the afternoon session the House amendment to the Senate bill relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court was considered. The change consisted in the insertion of the number of the section, omitted from the original bill. The Senate concurred in the change.

The emergency bill came up from the House making additions amounting to \$4,100 for Maui and Hawaii. The total of the bill as concurred in by the Senate is \$32,600. Of the addition, Hama, Maui, gets \$1,000, Hamakua \$1,000, Hilo \$2,100 and Kilauea \$1,000.

The House bill repealing the old law relating to the recovery of rents pass-

NOT YET A PARK

Senate Tables Kapiolani Beach Lot Bathing Plan.

OWNERS MAY NOT BUY YET EITHER

House Discussed Audit Provision. Special Committee Recommends Railway Bill.

SENATE.

Fifty-fourth Day, April 19.

In their report to the Senate, a special committee expressed their disapproval of the plan to enact a law compelling the reversion to the Government of the Kapiolani park beach lots on the expiration of the present leases. Another plan to sell to the owners of the leases, the lots they now occupy, was also discouraged and on the recommendation of the committee, both bills were laid on the table. The committee made the following report:

"Your committee fully appreciate the desirability of a sea beach adjoining the park, where the general public can enjoy the sea air and sea bathing. On the other hand we endorse and heartily approve of the policy of the present Government to encourage people to build up attractive homes, and it seems a little hard to say to those who have lived on these lots for years, and who expect to make them homes for twenty-two years to come, that they cannot have the privilege of acquiring a fee simple title to them.

"The sea beach in front of the lots is very much broken up with ledges of coral that run out into the water, and this portion of the Waikiki beach is, for that reason, poor for bathing purposes.

"The other portions of the beach at Waikiki, however, which we believe might be obtained by the park commission, that are comparatively free from coral, furnish good bathing and would be much more valuable additions to the park than the beach in front of the lots in question.

"Your committee feel that an effort should be made at once to secure for the park these more desirable portions of the beach, and that an opportunity be given the park commissioners to do so. If this can be accomplished the lessees of the park house lots might be allowed to obtain a fee simple title to their houses.

"For reasons given above your committee would advise that no action be taken on either bill this session, but that both bills be laid on the table." In considering the current account appropriation bill, the item of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of a coffee commissioner abroad, a measure which was proposed by Minister Damon in the interests of the rising Island industry, was stricken from the bill. President Wilder expressed opposition. He said that the major part of the coffee producers in the Islands were opposed as well as he. The coffee men believe in encouraging the industry, but many of them wish the encouragement to come in the shape of expert instruction in cultivation, believing that the coffee is bound to sell if it is always superior to other coffees.

The Senate referred to the Finance Committee the item of \$3,500, inserted at the request of Minister Cooper, for an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. The insertion is in response to a petition from R. W. Shingle in which he gave the principal features of a proposed exhibit in which he is represented.

Minister Smith urged the passage of the item, arguing that it would be a good thing for the Islands should there be a creditable exhibit at the exposition. Such an exhibit should include all the Government departments and the progress made in them. Senator Baldwin was in favor of an exhibit but emphasized the statement that it should be in the hands of someone who is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions obtaining here and who would devote his whole time to it.

Senator Brown took the same views also.

Senator McCandless wished a rider on the appropriation for subsidy to ports on the Islands not now touched, to the effect that the boat must be of at least 150 tons burden and have an eight-knot speed.

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The House bill repealing the old law relating to the recovery of rents pass-

ed first and second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House bill prohibiting the sale of foreign goods so marked as to induce any person to believe that they are Hawaiian passed first reading. The Senate adopted the House rule relating to action on concurrent resolutions.

The amended appropriation bill 23 came from the Revision Committee. With the additions the total is now \$269,200. The committee report was adopted retaining the clause relating to the approval of road boards on local work. The bill then passed third reading.

In considering the bill authorizing licenses for the sale of wines, beers and ales of low alcoholic strength, the Senate amended the provision for the sale of wines, restricting them to wines manufactured from grapes, not to exceed 18 per cent of alcoholic strength. The question was raised as to who are the responsible residents of a district. The word responsible was amended to read electors. After some discussion on various sections it was feared that there might be ambiguity in the provisions of the bill and it was referred in toto to the Judiciary Committee for revision.

Notice was given that the President has signed the act relating to the release of dower.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on the petition for a road from Puukoa to Mahukona to cost \$5,000 and \$2,000 for a road crusher. A communication was received announcing the passage of certain House bills.

At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on House Bill 8, Income Tax, in part, as follows:

"We find that this bill proposes to place a tax on the net annual income, over and above \$1,500 of every individual or corporation in this Republic. The bill describes how the net income may be computed, the manner in which the tax may be levied, assessed and collected, and how an appeal from such assessment may be taken. "In considering this bill we have made inquiries as to the mode of assessing and collecting income taxes in other countries.

"We have also consulted many of our citizens and tax-payers as to the fairness and justice of the principle of a tax on incomes, and although much opposition was found to a tax on incomes in addition to the present property tax law, it was without exception conceded that a tax on incomes was the fairest and most just and equitable tax that could be levied.

"We believe that a tax on incomes most perfectly carries out the intent of Section 2, Article 11 of our Constitution, which states that each member of society, in return for the protection by law of his property, shall contribute his share of the expense of such protection.

"Your committee consider that those members of society, who have large incomes, should contribute more than those having small incomes, we find that at the present time in some cases, persons having large incomes contribute no more towards the maintenance of the Government than the common laborer on the road or in the field. This is certainly unjust.

"We believe that a tax on incomes, in addition to the present property tax, while it might not be wholly just and equitable, is absolutely necessary in order to initiate that system of taxation in this country.

"Again, 'What should be done today, ought not to be put off until tomorrow,' and we would, by postponing the enactment of an income tax at this session, be placing on others the responsibility which we should assume.

"Further, by the very conditions of our community, it is impossible to arrive at a just rate for assessment, until the amount and number of taxable incomes are obtainable. This can only be obtained after an income tax has been in operation, and the passage of the present act, with amendments, will form a basis on which the next, or coming Legislature may perfect the whole system of taxation."

Then follows a long list of amendments recommended. The committee further recommended the following joint resolution in order that the whole tax system may be adjusted and placed on a fair, equal and just basis at the next session of the Legislature.

"Whereas, The present systems of taxation are in many respects unjust, unfair and unreasonable, and that a thorough adjustment and reorganization of the present system of taxation is imperative;

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives that the President, by and with the approval of the Cabinet, shall immediately after the approval of this resolution appoint a commission of three members who shall consider ways and means for the improvement and adjustment of the license, property, income and Poll tax systems, and shall report at the next session of the Legislature, some bill or bills for such improvement and adjustment, together with any recommendations which they may see fit.

"Resolved further, That there be set apart in the appropriation bill from any available funds in the treasury, the sum of \$5,000 for the remuneration and expenses of such commission."

This report was recommended printed.

Rep. Pogue next presented another report of the Finance Committee on House Bill 50, relating to creating an Auditor-General's department, in part, as follows:

"We find that the present system of auditing public accounts is entirely satisfactory, not only to the Auditor-General, and the Minister of Finance but to the public at large and generally to all concerned, although it seems to your committee that the present law is ample in many respects, the fact still remains that only a portion of the public accounts are audited, and that it is entirely impossible for the Auditor-General to

audit the accounts of the different accountants of the Government, which accounts, we have found in many instances, are sadly in need of auditing and supervision.

"This bill seeks to have the Auditor-General audit all accounts of the Government, but gives him the general supervision of all the bookkeeping of the Government, allowing him a deputy and other assistants, for the thorough auditing of all books of the different bureaus and offices of the Government, not only in Honolulu, but in the other districts of the Islands as well, requiring him to draw warrants on the Treasury for every expense of the Government, excepting for the redemption of bonds of the National Debt, interest on coupons of the same, interest on over-due warrants, special deposits and expenses of the Legislature, which expenses however, he is required to audit and record as well as very other receipt or disbursement made to, by or through the Public Treasury.

"We believe, if the Government accounts are to be audited, at all, they should be done so in the most thorough manner and that all and every account, both receipt and expense, should be audited by the Auditor-General or his deputy and that great improvement and saving of expense can be obtained by the Auditor-General, having the general oversight of the books of the different accountants of the Government, and placing them on one general system.

"We do therefore recommend that the bill pass with the following amendments: Then comes a long list of amendments. The bill was referred to the Printing Committee for the purpose of having the amendments printed.

Rep. Robertson presented a petition from the wholesale liquor houses of E. Hoffschlaeger & Co. and Lovejoy & Co., asking for an appropriation of \$1,111.42 to reimburse them for their claim of an amount exacted of them by the Custom House authorities over and above the regular duties less the values on certain wines imported into the country by the above firms not long ago.

The petition was presented to the Finance Committee for consideration.

Rep. Pogue reported for the special committee to who was referred House Bill 55, relating to an electric railway in the city of Honolulu. The committee reported long and careful consideration of the bill and recommended that it pass with certain regulations which were submitted with the report. The committee referred particularly to an examination of the names of the proposed stockholders in the concern and had found there the names of men who were residents of the Islands thus showing the sincerity on the part of the promoters to make of the project an entirely local affair. The amendments proposed by the committee were ordered printed.

Rep. Wilder asked to be excused from serving on House Bill 76, relating to corporations, as he was an interested party. This was granted and Rep. Gear was chosen in his place.

In speaking of the matter of the bill looking toward the establishment of an electric railway in and about the town of Hilo, Rep. Pogue mentioned the fact that the clerk did not have on his minutes anything about the granting to the committee of an additional fifteen days time for proper investigation into the merits of the bill. He asked for thirty days extra time from the day the matter was brought up. This was granted.

Third reading of Senate Bill 19, relating to public parks at Kaliu and Makiki. The bill was referred to the Revision Committee.

The House adjourned at 11:25 a. m.

SENATE.

Fifty-fifth Day, April 20.

The Judiciary Committee does not approve of the site of the Carter memorial fountain. They believe that another desirable location could be procured. There have been complaints to the Committee that the fountain is an obstruction in the square, but the Committee recognizes the restriction of its jurisdiction in the matter. It believes that the subject should be left to the judgment of the Legislature.

So the committee reported to the Senate. Senator Hocking submitted a question to the Minister of the Interior touching on the authority that caused a dedication of a public square for the erection of a memorial. The question and the answer were referred to the Judiciary Committee to report thereon. The Committee reported that it had failed to note any express authority vested in the Minister of the Interior, but that it thought such powers existed by implication. The Senate accepted the report.

It was announced that the President had attached his signature to the bill relating to the disposition of the school tax and a bill providing for the election of Senators.

House bill 49, relating to the limitation of time within which actions may be brought to recover possession of land passed third reading.

The House bill amending the act relating to assault and battery passed second reading on recommendation of the committee. Third reading was set for Thursday.

The act relating to claims against the estates of deceased persons and limiting the time for commencing such suits came up on second reading. The Judiciary Committee recommended several changes in the bill as reported to them for consideration. One amendment provides that it shall not be necessary to publish a notice of the estate in Honolulu. The committee reduced the time for bringing suit from three months to two months, as it existed in the old law.

Senator McCandless moved that consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed. He said that the Honolulu newspapers have a much wider circulation than the Hilo papers. He considered it an injustice to the creditors not to have the widest circulation.

The motion was lost and the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

House bill 59, prohibiting the sale of foreign goods marked to deceive people into thinking that they are Hawaiian came up on second reading. The bill went to the Committee on Commerce.

House bill 68, providing for the appointment of a substitute during the absence or temporary disability of a Circuit Judge passed first and second reading and went to the Judiciary Committee.

Deficiency appropriation bill 3 was returned from the House with amendments. The new total of the bill is \$87,452.19. The Senate concurred in all the amendments, including the striking out of the item providing for claims arising from possible decisions of the Courts adverse to the Government for the killing of tuberculous cattle.

The House bill amending the license act was taken up on second reading with the report of the committee. The committee recommended the adoption of the bill as a whole. Senator McCandless moved that the section relating to importation of live stock be stricken out. He said he believed the bill to be in violation of the whole tenor of the reciprocity treaty. It was practically, he said, creating a monopoly for the Honolulu merchants as the Hilo merchants could not import live stock at the rate of taxes. It looked to him like an import duty.

Senator Brown said that the bill placed no restriction on the importation of live stock. It was simply to compel those who offered live stock for sale to pay a reasonable tax. The motion was lost and the bill passed second reading.

Minister Cooper then introduced two acts, the first relating to Chinese immigration provisions, the second amending the land act. The bill relating to the Chinese makes a technical change in the wording and eliminates the provision for the deposit of \$1.50 in the Postal Savings Bank. The land act embraces extension of privileges of the present act and several minor technical changes.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Loebenstein reported for the Joint Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred Senate Bill 7 and the non-concurrence of the Senate in House amendments thereto. The committee was unanimous in favor of one of the amendments and against the other. On account of a trifling irregularity, the report was withdrawn.

Rep. Pogue presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Ministers of Finance and the Interior with the assistance of the Janitor of this building have set apart and partially furnished certain rooms for the use of the committees of this House.

"Be it resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be and hereby is instructed to purchase the necessary furniture for the further furnishing of said rooms and to supply stationery, etc.

"Be it further resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms remain after the adjournment, from day to day, of this House and attend to the wants of committees, unless excused, without further compensation."

The resolution was laid on the table after much discussion.

Rep. Achil introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 for a wharf at Honolulu. Laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Rep. Robertson propounded the following questions to Acting Minister of the Interior Cooper:

Will the Minister of the Interior at his earliest convenience furnish this House with a written statement of his information concerning the status of the landings of the Republic of Hawaii, and the rights of the public therein, setting forth the names of all the landings outside of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo harbors, and which of such landings, together with the wharves or piers connected therewith are claimed to be public property exclusively or in part, and what landings, wharves and piers are claimed to be private property wholly or in part, and the names of the owners of land upon which such landings are situated. Also, showing what, if any, application or applications have been made as far as the records of the Interior Department show, to the Minister of the Interior to obtain permission for making any pier or wharf at any such landings, and furnishing a copy of all correspondence on the subject.

Rep. Loebenstein introduced the following bill:

"An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 35, Session Laws of 188 and Section 11a of Chapter 45, Session Laws of 1890, both being acts to amend and consolidate the law relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks, approved respectively the 11th day of August, 1888, and the 24th day of October, 1890."

House Bill 60, relating to the restriction of the importation and sale of opium and preparations thereof. Postponed one week from date.

Senate Bill relating to parks at Kaliu and Makiki, brought up in third reading. Consideration postponed until Thursday.

Second reading of Senate Bill 17, relating to the registry of vessels. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

First reading and passage of Senate Bill 26, relating to internal taxes. Read second time by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading and passage of Senate Bill 30, relating to appeals, bills of exception, etc. Read second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Kahalo introduced a resolution ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to get furniture for the rooms in the Executive building, recently fitted up for committee work. Resolution adopted. House adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

GREATEST DRY DOCK.

To Be Built at Newport News at a Cost of \$1,000,000.

C. B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., has informed Secretary Long that he intends to begin immediately the construction at Newport News of the largest dry dock in the world, capable when completed of accommodating at once two of the largest battleships or three small cruisers.

The dock will be without an equal, and for length and breadth surpass all of the great docks of the British Government and others controlled by private parties. Work on this big basin begins at once, the site having already been selected. In length it will exceed 900 feet or be at least 250 feet longer than the biggest of the transatlantic liners. It will have a beam double that of almost any battleship, and when completed will have cost \$1,000,000. The fact that Newport News will be protected by the defenses of Fort Monroe makes the dry dock of additional value to the United States navy. The new graving dock at Glasgow, of a length of 880 feet, is the next largest in existence in the world. The projected dock improvements at Liverpool include, however, a graving dock of 900 feet, the same length as the projected dry dock in Newport News.

Heavy Salvage.

(Skagway Searchlight, March 23.) Some time during Saturday night the launch from the bark Highland Light broke loose from her moorings and drifting down the bay was picked up by some boatmen. It was run on the beach by them and is now held for \$100 salvage.

The Highland Light was in this port some months ago.

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Oats,
Hay,
Straw, etc.**

Feed horses well and they'll perform good work. We handle only the best quality of horse and cattle food. Immense buying makes it possible for us to quote the lowest prices on wholesale or retail orders. Let us have a trial order—our prices and qualities will please you.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
HONOLULU, H. I.



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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



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Carriage?**

My Goods and Prices

Are right because they are bought right, of well known and old established factories, which are just as anxious as you that they give satisfaction. All Goods bought direct of factory. No Middle-man's profit.

Turn Under Delivery Wagons.

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CARRIAGE AND HARNESS HOUSE,**
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DISTILLED WATER

is the healthiest of all drinks; you can make it yourself by using our
FAMILY WATER CONDENSER.



IN OUR HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT
We can show you also a line of good WATER FILTERS, varying in price from \$1.50 to \$12.50 each.

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BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE

with which you can cook or bake as well as with any kind of a stove, and not get one quarter so hot over it.

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**Artificial
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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

15,000 SOUNDINGS

A New Map of Pearl Lochs Sent to Washington.

WORK OF FIVE MONTHS

Under Direction of Lieut. Mayo, U. S. N.—A Draughtsman "Borrowed" From This Government.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, Surveyor-General of Hawaii, has just received from Secretary of the Navy Long, at Washington, D. C., a letter which will be prized with the most valuable and prominent documents in the archives of this Government. Mr. Long acknowledges the receipt, from the survey department here, of a map of Pearl Lochs, with soundings, and compliments highly the graphic sketch. It is expected that prints of the map will soon be issued, as the work has been at Washington about two months. Mr. C. J. Willis, of Prof. Alexander's office corps, made the map in question.

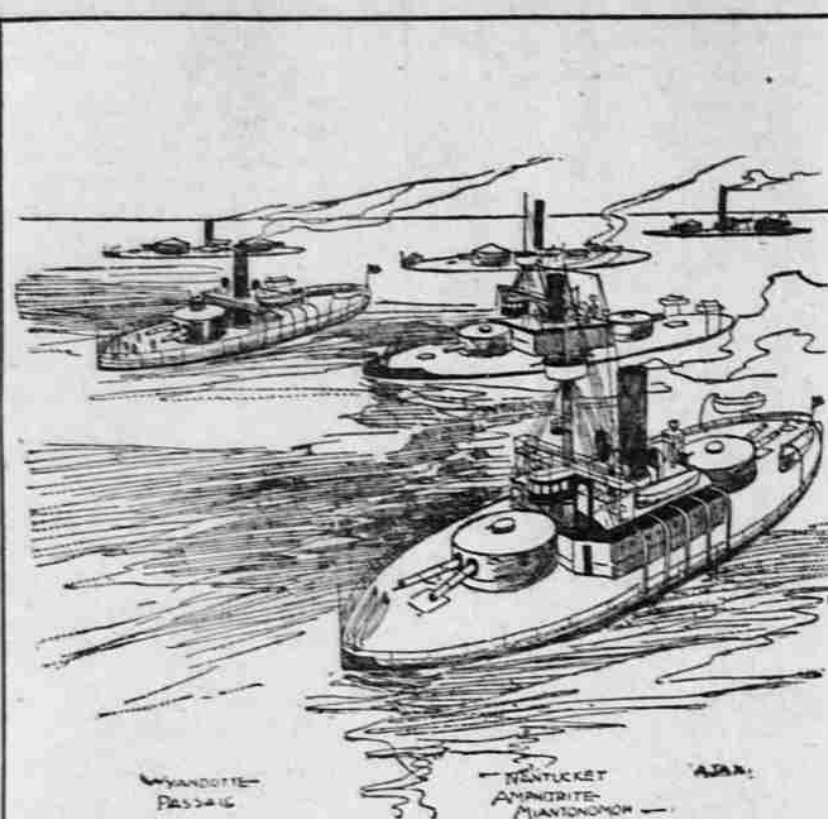
This new map of Pearl Lochs speaks volumes under the head of keen interest of the United States in the land bound harbor of Oahu. The soundings were made under the direction of Lieutenant Mayo, of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington and the work occupied four months. Mr. Willis, was "borrowed" from this Government to be draughtsman for Lieutenant Mayo and was in the service of the United States Navy for five months from September 1, 1897. There is a brief mention of this fact in the biennial report of the Surveyor-General to the Minister of the Interior.

During the four months Lieutenant Mayo had the launch, cutter, assistants and workmen at Pearl Lochs no less than 15,000 soundings were made. Between 12,000 and 15,000 soundings show in the map as completed by Mr. Willis. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Max Wood, now deceased, when attached to the United States Flagship Philadelphia here was engaged for several months in making borings or "bottom soundings" in the channel of Pearl Lochs. This work was different entirely from the detail of Lieutenant Mayo. The task of Lieutenant Wood was to discover and report on the feasibility of deepening the entrance to the harbor. His data went on to Washington many months ago and was wholly satisfactory. It was positively settled by the work of Lieutenant Wood that the channel could be made any depth desired at a comparatively small cost and that the work proposed to be done could be handled by the Government dredger in daily use at the harbor of Honolulu. There is to be removed only sand and soft coral.

Of course the work of making 15,000 soundings was a stupendous task. The depths were ascertained with a lead line which was measured twice each day. Boat locations were made from the shore, notes taken and checks further made on a sheet carried in the boat. The third map produced by this process was the one accepted and copied. In speaking yesterday of the soundings, Lieutenant Mayo said that his work established that previous surveys and soundings had been carefully made. There is much more deep water at Pearl Harbor than even those most familiar with the Lochs suppose. There are also some turns in the courses to the anchorage that will require careful piloting. The Lieutenant Mayo soundings resulting in the map drawn by Mr. Willis have produced a more elaborate showing of Pearl Lochs than ever before placed on paper. Lithographs of the drawing are awaited with interest both by the survey department here and the United States Navy officers. The first soundings were made at depth of forty fathoms. This is at the edge of the roadstead, about half a mile from the actual mouth of the channel.

The conversations with relation to this new map of Pearl Lochs soundings were had yesterday. The facts are not submitted as having any bearing whatever on war talk. The order for the making of the soundings was issued long before the relations of the United States and Spain had become acutely strained. The interest of the United States in Pearl Harbor is well known. That Government has secured by treaty permission to use the Lochs for repairs, coaling, etc. During the past four years, in parts of opposing administrations at Washington, secretaries of the Navy for the United States have had officers attached to ships here secure and compile extensive and detail information as to the retreat. However, never before has there been furnished anything so complete or significant as the 15,000 soundings.

A comparatively new piece of survey department work in which the head of the bureau and his assistants take commendable pride, is a map of Molo-kai. A quantity of the photo-lithograph copies have just been received from New York. Professor Alexander pronounces this the best map of Molo-kai yet produced. A relief copy of the new map has been made at St. Louis College. Photographs of the relief work disclose a careful and correct copy. Mr. Willis made the map drawing under the direction of Mr. F. S. Dodge. It shows about all that can be learned or told of the Island of Molo-kai.



UNCLE SAM'S FLEET OF MONITORS.
In case of war with Spain the monitor fleet would be of great value to Uncle Sam as coast defenders. Monitors are poor seagoing ships, but are very effective in the defense of seaboard cities.

MADE A DIRECTOR

Promotion of Dr. Geo. F. Winslow, Known Here.

Is Now Near the Top Rank—Has a Brilliant Record—Three Years in Hawaii—Long Service.

President McKinley has appointed Medical Inspector George F. Winslow, known here as fleet surgeon with the United States Flagship Philadelphia, a medical director and the Senate has confirmed the promotion. The grade of medical director corresponds to that of a captain in the navy or a colonel in the army, and is the highest commission any medical officer can obtain in the navy with one exception, and that is surgeon general, which office is made by selection.

Dr. Winslow's official career, as reported in Hammersley's Records, is interesting and reflects credit on him. It is as follows:

George F. Winslow.—Appointed an assistant surgeon, July 26, 1862; ordered to report to Rear Admiral Charles



MEDICAL DIRECTOR GEO. F. WINSLOW.

Wilkes, commanding James River flotilla; ordered to U. S. steamer Morse, N. A. blockading squadron; detached from U. S. steamer Morse, January 8, 1864; different engagements on James River with the Army of the Potomac, under command of General McClellan; White House landing; Brick House point, General Franklin; West Point, York river, General Gordon; Pamunkey and Mattaponi engagements; Nansemond river against General Longstreet, C. S. army; ordered to Osceola, February 24, 1864; detached, August 25, 1865; crossing of Grant's forces at Wilson's landing; James river; both fights at Fort Fisher; Fort Strong and Fort Buchanan; Cape Fear river; taking of Wilmington and capture of Richmond; capturing prizes—blockade runners Blenheim, Charlotte and Stag; frigate Sabine, apprentice system, September 5, 1865; detached, June 25, 1867. Promoted to passed assistant surgeon, May, 1867; South Pacific squadron, Wateree, Nyack, and Powhatan, ordered, July 24, 1867; detached, December 23, 1869; wrecked by earthquake, August 13, 1868, at Arica, Peru; navy yard, Boston, April 9, 1870. To January 5, 1871; U. S. naval hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, ordered, January 6, 1871; detached, April 10, 1871; practice cruise U. S. S. Saratoga, May 1 to September, 1871; flagship Wabash, European squadron, ordered, October 5, 1871; detached, April 17, 1874; Portsmouth navy yard, apprentice ship Sabine, November 16, 1874 to November 13, 1875. Promoted to surgeon, April 3, 1875; U. S. torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1876-78; Vandalia, N. A. station, 1879-82; navy yard, Boston, 1882-86; Atlanta, N. A. station, 1886-88; marine rendezvous, Boston, 1889, to August, 1891; navy yard, Norfolk, Va., August, 1891, to July, 1892; waiting orders, July, 1892, to February, 1893; Monterey and Philadelphia, Pacific

station, February, 1893, to date. Promoted to medical inspector, August 21, 1895.

Dr. Winslow entered the navy at the age of twenty years and one month, the youngest officer who was ever commissioned in the medical corps, and has still more than six years on the active list, before compulsory retirement. Dr. Winslow's last sea service was fleet surgeon of the Pacific station, serving three years on the staff of five different admirals, during the troublous times at Honolulu. Out of his 36 years of service he has passed 18 years and 10 months at sea.

When quite a young man, Dr. Winslow received the thanks of the Peruvian congress for services rendered to the suffering people of the province of Arica, after the great earthquake of August 13, 1868. He also received the thanks of the British Government for taking care of wrecked and frozen seamen in the Straits of Magellan in 1869.

Director Winslow was a general favorite in Honolulu. He was idolized by the native boat boys and one of the skills was named after him.

GETS NEW TRIAL

Ruling for a Man in Prison Since August, 1897.

Opinion on the Matter of Evidence. Cross Examination Privileges. Decision By Justice Whiting.

Associate Justice Whiting is the author of a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that records here new opinion on the matter of evidence. This is the syllabus:

"Subject to the Constitutional privilege of a witness to refuse to answer questions, the answers to which may tend to criminate him, he may be cross-examined with reference to his past life, if such matters tend to weaken his credibility, though they might tend to criminate, disgrace or degrade the witness."

"The extent to which disparaging questions, not relevant to the issue, may be put on cross-examination, is discretionary with the trial court, and its rulings are not subject to review, unless it appears that the discretion was abused."

The case is that of Henry Luning, a boy now serving sentence in Oahu prison and a new trial is ordered, thus overruling the Circuit Court. The chief witness for the State had been a party to the crime committed by Luning. On cross-examination this witness was asked where he had secured money which he stated had been in his possession and was enjoined to "tell the truth." His reply was that he had stolen the cash. He was then questioned along a line that might be said to presume him to be an habitual thief. There was objection and the Presiding Judge would not permit the question. In the course of the cross-examination there was one other instance of the same sort. The Supreme Court holds that the Trial Judge should have, under the circumstances as they appear in the record, allowed these inquiries. It is cited that a witness should come into Court prepared to defend an assault of an ordinary character against his credibility. It is further argued or shown that "past life" is an important consideration in establishment of the worth of testimony given by any witness. Luning's attorneys were J. A. Magoon and R. D. Stillman. Deputy Attorney-General Dole appeared for the Government. Luning has been in prison since Aug. 7, 1897. He was sentenced by Judge Carter to serve three years at hard labor and has been in one of the road gangs ever since. Luning is a mere boy in years, but is of good size and is strong and healthy. He has a mother and brother in town.

President Stryker, of Hamilton College, in a recent address, threw out a hint which is worthy of consideration by those who are prone to excessive pride in circumstances of birth. "We ought," he said, "to think more of what our ancestors would think of us than of what we think of them."

Use only *one* heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use *two* teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

Drop In

At any time you may happen to be

In the neighborhood of our handsome

Store, and get our clerks to show you our

Pretty assortment of novelties in foot covering.

Don't need Shoes just now? Perhaps

Not, but you will need them later on

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Prices are not "Less than cost of

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PAAUILO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

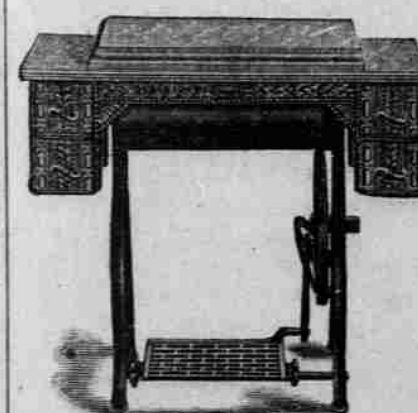
You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

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Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

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Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

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L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.



Cures while
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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

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From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

SPAIN BACKS DOWN.

The situation in Cuba has radically changed within two weeks. Spain has backed down, but she has not backed out. She has suspended hostilities in Cuba. She does not what she has defiantly refused to do, for two years. She does not ask the Cubans to suspend hostilities as well. They may do as they please. She does not ask the United States to intervene. She simply stops firing, while she refuses to concede the independence of Cuba.

Only the strongest possible motive could influence this sudden action. One need not look far to find it. The declaration of the suspension of hostilities is said by the Spaniards to be at the request of the Pope. But behind the Pope are the Rothschilds and bankers, and friendly sovereigns. The Pope is named because he has influence with the Spanish people. He is, therefore, brought to the front. The bankers tell Spain that war brings her only and absolutely a loss of Cuba, and the loss of security for the payment of the \$400,000,000 Cuban debt. If the Spanish people make trouble, the Pope and the Powers must take care of it. This is a move, on behalf of Spain, that prevents war at present, unless Congress declares it. It looks also as if it were the preliminary move in the act of finally parting with Cuba. How that will be brought about is another question. As Spain has backed down, she may, for the same reason, back out. The quiet, but compelling force which makes her suspend hostilities, will make her finally grant independence. This move of Spain's, on the political chess board, is a skillful one, even if it is forced against her will.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President does not favor the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba. He says it will do no good, and embarrass the United States. If independence is acknowledged, he must recognize the Cuban Government, and if he does he says there is no telling what that Government may do.

Therefore he simply asks Congress to authorize him to intervene, with power to use the navy and army, and stop the war in Cuba. If Spain resists, he will fight her. His first point is to stop the war, prevent further cruelties and feed the suffering. He is justified in doing this on ample ground. If he stops the war, then he demands that Spain shall make such terms with Cuba, as will prevent any further trouble. He "sits down" on both sides until terms are made, which he can accept. And he will accept nothing but the final independence of Cuba. He does not say so, but it is quite clear that he sees no other solution of the difficulty.

Congress, however, takes a different view of the case, so far. It desires an acknowledgment of independence first, and an immediate intervention to establish it. The people are aroused, and are impatient. They want something to be done. Congress reflects this sentiment.

But the indications, are, so far as the latest dispatches throw any light on the subject, that the President's policy will prevail, because it is the moderate policy. Naturally the jingoes are mad with the President, because he does not "thirst for gore." Congress may override him, but the chances are that his policy of stopping the war in Cuba at once and making the independence of Cuba a secondary matter at present, will prevail. Congress will see that it is another and better way to settle the difficulty.

Unless Congress over-rides the President's policy, the acute stage of the difficulty is now past, and the probabilities of war rapidly decrease. Spain has backed down, and that is significant. The bankers of Europe do not propose to let Spain foolishly destroy the value of \$400,000,000 of Cuban bonds which they hold. That means war at the expense of the bond holders. They evidently do not believe there is much fun in it.

HAWAII AND CUBA.

Colonel Spalding told Senator Morgan's committee in 1894, that he considered the sugar resources of Cuba better than those of Hawaii, that although the making of sugar on these islands "was developed to a higher scientific degree than any other sugar country known," he could produce sugar at \$10 per ton less in Cuba than in Hawaii. He said further that he did not believe the islands had any "advantages" excepting only climate.

Assuming that Colonel Spalding stated the truth, there is now a stronger reason than has heretofore existed for

the Legislature, the Government and the planters to shake off their lethargy over the industrial condition of the Islands, for the reason that Cuba will, in all probability, soon become in some way so connected with the United States, that her sugar production will seriously interfere with the Hawaiian product in the American markets. The United States, if they dominate Cuba, will within a short period adjust the affairs of that island, because it lies close to the great money centers, and close to the thickly populated portion of American territory. It is not distant like Alaska. It can be reached in a few hours from Boston, New York and Washington.

If political affairs are adjusted in the island, with the American Congress dominating over it, there will be a boom of the most feverish character in real estate, and property of that island.

Today, the United States does not possess an acre of strictly tropical land, and if it possesses Cuba, the resources of the island will be rapidly developed.

Whether the sugar beet industry will kill the sugar cane industry, as it is confidently claimed, is yet a question. The tropics are, and will be, dependent on ignorant labor for many years to come. Ignorant labor means, as the world is now finding out, the most expensive labor. Agriculture and horticulture prosper best under the fertilization of brains, even down to the man who simply handles a hoe.

Under these circumstances, it is of the utmost importance that we balance our industries as soon as possible. Cuban sugar on the one side, and the sugar beet on the other puts us between the devil and deep sea.

The case needs heroic treatment. The present attitude of this community is that of the toper who was told that he must submit to heroic treatment, if he would be cured. "Doctor," he replied, "give me some more whiskey, and let me take my chances." The wise men in the community are doing much "thinking." Perhaps they are, but from appearances, they cry for more sugar, more Japanese, and take their chances.

IS IT A SPANISH TRICK?

The voluntary suspension of hostilities in Cuba, by Spain, has, in one aspect of the case, the appearance of a diplomatic trick, done in order to draw President McKinley's fire. Spain may reason in this way: "The President proposes to intervene, because he says we carry on a cruel war. Very well, let us stop fighting. What then can he do? He can't intervene, if we don't hurt anybody in Cuba. He will have to tie up his fleets. If we stop fighting President McKinley must compel the Cubans to stop fighting. If they continue, he will have to help us, instead of helping them."

The case has this aspect, but we believe that it is not correct. The President, if Congress leaves it to him to manage the affair will say to Spain: "You have stopped fighting. But I must fix up this affair so that it is settled forever. I shall not tie up our fleets until we have come to a final understanding, so that you will never make further trouble in Cuba. I mean that she must be practically independent. Nothing short of this will do. If you can get out of the scrape by letting her go, we may guarantee her debt of \$445,000,000. And that arrangement is really more than you deserve."

While the papers are full of "news," not one of them, so far, can tell us just what the European pressure on Spain for a settlement is.

Spain really loses by the suspension of hostilities. The American forces are increasing every day. The Cuban army has a breathing spell. The Spanish expenses continue. While she may be improving her armaments, she is crippled for means, while the United States have enormous sums to convert into fighting material.

One thing we know, President McKinley will, under no circumstances, accept any promises of Spain regarding good government in Cuba. Her promises are worthless. She made them to General Grant and broke them. The guns of the American fleet will be shot until this matter is settled forever.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Spectator, one of the conservative literary journals of England, speaking of President McKinley and the American Nation, says: "They have behaved with a really wonderful dignity. There has been no blustering or bullying by the Executive, and as the gravity of the situation has increased so has the gravity and high-mindedness of the Administration. The Anglo-Saxon race may well be proud of its bigger half."

Not since 1860, has a conservative English journal expressed itself in this generous way. After the visit of the Prince of Wales in the United States, and the enthusiasm of his reception, the English papers bubbled over with the brotherhood feeling. It was said

that the political millennium had come, when the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race had agreed to keep step together in the advance of civilization. John Bull and Uncle Sam fell on each other's necks and wept for joy, and put their arms around each other in a love feast. It was the first outburst of sentimentalism since the war of 1812. Both raised their hands to Heaven and at the suggestion of any future differences, shouted: "Never, never, never!"

A few months after this, the Civil war in America began. The love feast ended. The dishes were broken. The spread was torn from the table, and the table itself was upset. The two old gentlemen shook their fists at each other. Uncle Sam said that John Bull wished to break up the Union. John Bull retorted that Uncle Sam wanted to subjugate the South. Christian men interfered and said that they were not obeying the teachings of Christ. Both cried out that allusions to Christ were inopportune and unbusiness like. Then came the Trent affair, and the indignant old fellows refused to recognize each other in the street. The political millennium baby died in its little cradle.

After 38 years passed in cold politeness, and mutual disgust at the hugging and kissing of 1860, the Spectator, representing the best thought and culture of England, repeats the language of the love feast.

Next, we shall hear, in public, a repetition of the unconcealed thoughts of British Statesmen. John Bull will say: "Now Uncle Sam, why don't you take Hawaii and done with it? We don't like your policy, like that of Russia and France of keeping the trade of your territories to yourself. But you will come around all right in time. Our Lord Palmerston said 45 years ago that she belonged to you. Come Uncle, shake up, take her and done with it."

RAILWAYS AND TEMPERANCE.

One of the strongest, if not the strongest forces, in aid of the temperance cause is the healthy industrial development. The temperance cranks have failed to see that the chief cause of intemperance is, aside from inherited disease, the unfavorable social and industrial conditions. Put a man into a place infested with cholera germs, and he is liable to take cholera. Put a man into social or industrial conditions where his mind is worried, his hope of betterment destroyed, his ambition taken out of him by low or uncertain wages, and you have at once the home of the alcohol bacilli.

Now come some of the railway companies who are practical reformers. They give their employees good places, remove all cause of apprehension, and then say to them: "You cannot drink, because as a purely business matter we cannot trust you to take care of our interests." The Pennsylvania Railway company employs about 30,000 men. These men are not only temperate, but are teetotallers, under business engagements to be so. The cause of temperance is rapidly advancing, not on the lines of morals or sentiment, but simply as a business matter. In this is its strength. The cause of intemperance is due, in the largest measure to unfortunate social and industrial conditions. Poverty, and sickness, and discouragement make the drunkards, as a rule. The removal of these causes is the best blue ribbon movement. Alter conditions, so that men, women and children are made "comfortable" and the saloon goes. Until that is done, the saloon will exist, and it will exist under God's Providence too.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE—WHAT NEXT?

President McKinley and his advisers have gone into this Cuban affair much more thoroughly than the newspapers, because the responsibility is largely upon them of making war, or keeping the peace.

With Cuban independence what comes next? The President must take this question in. He cannot make it a separate matter to be dealt with afterwards. He must have a plan about it definite and sufficient.

The island of Cuba has about the same area as the State of Kentucky, a larger area than Maine, or Indiana, and a little less area than the State of New York. This is a population larger than that of any one of 33 American States and territories, and less than that of only 12 States. The seriousness of the question becomes evident at once.

The President is confronted with several propositions.

1. Cuba as an independent State is incapable of self-government, owing to the large numbers of negroes and ignorant people of mixed blood. The people are in the average, it is said, less capable of self-government than the people of the South American republics. Independence therefore, means revolutions, anarchy and continued disturbance, directly under the eyes of the American people. This will be an intoler-

erable condition of things and it is foreseen.

2. If the United States force Cuban independence, they cannot stop at that point. They must in the interests of commerce and humanity undertake to "control" Cuba in some way.

3. The American theory of territory is, that whenever the number of the population of a territory reaches 100,000, it shall become a self-governing State. This theory has been acted upon, from the adoption of the Constitution.

4. The government of a territory like Cuba, with a population larger than that of any one of 33 States, demands an entirely new departure from the accepted theory of democratic government. A departure of this kind, regarding the little island of Hawaii, is one of the causes which prevent annexation.

Forebode intervention by the United States precipitates a most serious matter before President McKinley. The disposition of Congress is to intervene first and fix things up afterwards. The President's disposition is to move very cautiously in view of the perplexing questions involved and he keeps the future before him.

Independent Cuba will be a dreadful white elephant on the hands of Congress, just as the Southern States were many elephants on its hands at the close of the war. The Republican party now sees its many blunders in dealing with the negro question. Wiser now than it was then, it sees, or President McKinley sees, a problem in Cuba in every way more perplexing than the negro question of the reconstructed States.

The President, with the fear of an immense white elephant being driven into his door yard, and left there, is naturally conservative.

A DISAGREEABLE OPINION.

The Washington Post, always a firm friend of annexation, and always well informed in political affairs has an editorial which again affirms the need of annexation. It says:

"But it is clear to us that the so-called reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and the United States is an expensive and indefensible blunder. There is no element of reciprocity in it. We admit Hawaiian sugar to our ports free of duty, thereby presenting foreign sugar producers with several millions of dollars annually, and we receive in return—what? The friends of the treaty point to the fact that our merchants practically control the trade of Hawaii, and that is, perhaps, approximately true. But two very important queries present themselves in this connection—

"First—To what extent does the treaty influence our commercial relations with the islands, and

"Secondly—Even supposing the case to be one of cause and effect, is the trade of sufficient importance to warrant us in giving away five or six millions annually to alien sugar planters and to that extent discouraging and burdening our domestic industries?

"For our part, we believe that such trade as we have with Hawaii comes to us legitimately and without the slightest reference to the free admission of her sugar. We believe, too, that the so-called reciprocity treaty operates at every point to our disadvantage. It is a treaty which we should not tolerate for one instant with a foreign nation, since aliens receive all the benefits and we bear all the burdens. Our own producers of sugar are subjected to the competition of foreign producers, who operate under incalculably superior conditions. Our free and intelligent labor is antagonized by the semi-barbarous labor of Asia. American industries are checked in their development so that foreign industries may thrive. Nothing more improvident, less patriotic, more unstatesmanlike, could be imagined. If we decide to adopt Hawaii, to take it into the American Union, and to throw open to our own citizens all the splendid opportunities and possibilities it presents, that is one thing. But to continue a treaty which gives to a foreign nation and an alien people such conspicuous advantages at our expense, is quite a different one. For that arrangement there is no conceivable excuse."

The above extract shows the drift of feeling in the States. As we have ratified the treaty of annexation, there is perhaps nothing more for us to do, but those who are here opposed to the treaty may as well understand what lies in the future.

THE CHAS. L. CARTER MEMORIAL.

The proper location of the Charles L. Carter memorial fountain is not easy to determine. It is largely a question of taste. The committee in charge of it are subject to only the very mildest criticism for selecting a location on Union Square. The place, like all other places where business is transacted is not in harmony with the idea of rest and tranquility which befits a memorial.

The suggestion of the Bulletin is an excellent one, that the memorial be placed in Kapiolani park. An excellent

spot is at the junction of the Waikiki road and the mauka road just beyond the bridge or viaduct. There is abundance of ground there. The spot may be ornamented with trees, and partially surrounded with flowers. It is within a short distance of the sea. The play of the fountain would be seen from the approach over the bridge. Placed on this spot, the artistic effect of the memorial will be much greater than it can be in a crowded place, close to buildings. In making this suggestion we have the cordial assent of several of those who, from their close relationship to the late Charles L. Carter, would naturally be consulted in the matter.

The Japanese have given the Occidental races some excellent ideas in the use of natural scenery and situation in selecting memorial sites. The idea of quiet and rest predominates.

Blanch K. Bruce, once United States Senator from Mississippi, and for some years registrar of the treasury in Washington, recently died in that city. He was not a pure negro. Whatever talent he derived from the white blood in him, it is certain that he took some strong and valuable points from his negro ancestry. He called himself a negro, and in his intercourse with the whites, in public life, seemed to unconsciously recognize the superior race. It is said, and we believe the story has never been in print, that while Senator, the wife of his old master came to the Senate chamber, and told him of her poverty and distress, and asked his aid in getting some situation in one of the departments. He at once called two carriages. In one he placed his former mistress, and he directed the driver to take her to the treasury department. He entered the other carriage and followed her. He would not disturb the race prejudices of even his broken down former owner, by offering to ride in the same carriage with her. He secured a situation for her at once. He even refused to sit in her presence, while asking for the place.

The London Economist gives a detailed statement of the Cuban debt, guaranteed by Spain, and sums it as follows: "The three Cuban loans, therefore, amounting in capital to \$89,936,000, requiring \$3,508,740 in gold for the coupons and sinking funds of the 1886 and 1890 issues, and \$5,260,000 in pesetas for the coupons and sinking fund of the 5 per cent. bonds of 1896-7-8 guaranteed by the revenue of Spanish customs. These three loans, however, do not represent the whole amount of the liabilities of the Cuban Treasury, as it has been stated in the Madrid Ministerial press that the Cuban Treasury was in debt on January 1, 1898, to the extent of \$14,000,000, for several months' arrears due to the army, navy, civil servants, pensioners, and army contractors of the colony."

IN CUBA.

Difference Between Armistice and "Suspension."

In speaking yesterday of the situation in Cuba or with relation to Cuba and Spain, a member of the Hawaiian Cabinet said:

"The dispatches and a good many of the people both in this country and abroad interchange quite erroneously the terms 'armistice' and 'suspension of hostilities.' The two differ vastly. An armistice is a rest by agreement of the two or more parties to a conflict. No agreement has been entered into between Spain and the Cubans and the Cubans have declared they will listen to no overtures from the mother country. The dispatches say that Spain, by the Queen Regent, and upon the advice of the Pope, has proclaimed a 'suspension of hostilities.' If this is correct it seems more than likely that the Cuban forces are still actively in the field and if that is the case the Spanish forces are naturally at least on the defensive. It is not at all unsafe to assume, if our advice are to be depended upon, that war is proceeding as usual in Cuba. If that is the case, additional strength and significance are given to the message of President McKinley to Congress."

On Three Wheels.

G. P. Castle of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., is riding a Rex cycle, for which his firm has the Hawaiian agency. The Rex has a third wheel. It is a trailer. The plans of the Rex make it the easiest road machine yet produced. There are no jars or jolts, two wheels being on the ground all the time. Thorough tests of the machine were made yesterday on rough road and the results were very satisfactory. The Rex has been out in the United States for some time, but Mr. Castle has the first one brought to Honolulu.

"Headed for Waialua."

General Manager Dillingham said yesterday that he was happy to say the Oahu railway extension was really "headed for Waialua." The track layers have now rounded Kaena Point and with favorable weather will make rapid progress. All the men connected

with the railway comment on the pervasiveness of the elements. Even last week three days of idleness were enforced on account of rain. However, it has been clear since Wednesday last. It is now believed that Waialua will be reached on the schedule time as announced some weeks ago by Mr. Dillingham.

MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

Not for Drinking Purposes—Size and Inscription.

The idea that the proposed Carter Memorial fountain is to be utilized for drinking purposes for either man or beast is erroneous. The fountain will be ornamental alone. Stone and cement will be the construction materials aside from a few feet of metal pipe. The inscription will be the words: "Erected to the Memory of Chas. L. Carter by the Citizens' Guard of Hawaii." There will be no date. No mention of the circumstances of the death of Mr. Carter will be engraved on the stone.

All the stone for the fountain has been prepared by Contractor Wm. Mutch. The fountain will occupy a thirty-foot circle and will be about six feet high. Water thrown into the air a short distance will fall back into one basin and drain over into another. Sewerage is to be provided for final disposition of the water.

Workmen had started at excavating yesterday morning when the committee of the Citizens' Guard learned of the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution practically protesting against the Union Square site. Operations within the high board fence were stopped at once. As the Legislative report states, the joint resolution was by the House referred to a committee. The Citizens' Guard committee had a hearing in the afternoon before the House committee and advanced argument in favor of the Union Square location. Those in charge of the construction of the memorial fountain had the permission of the Executive Council to use the Union Square ground, but will do nothing further till the House has disposed of the Senate joint resolution.

HERE'S A HINT.

German System for the Destruction of Rodents.

The military provision cats which have hitherto been maintained by the German Government at its provision stores and magazines, for the destruction of mice, at an annual cost per cat of 18 marks, are to be dismissed from the service. It has been found by experiment, says a European paper, that more mice and rats can be killed by the Loeffler bacillus system of inoculating mice at a much smaller cost. By the Loeffler system (which has been effectually tried both on a large and small scale in agriculture and in various public departments) solely by infecting some food placed for mice and rats with a culture of a certain bacillus, harmless to everything but these rodents, the latter, soon after eating of it, die, and before doing so spread the infection among the other mice.

A Good Selection.

It was given out at the Executive Building yesterday that Geo. W. Smith, of Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., had been asked to fill the existing vacancy in the Board of Health. If Mr. Smith accepts he will prove a valuable addition to this important body. Mr. Smith has been in business in Honolulu nearly 20 years.

SCROFULA

It is Foul Blood's Advertiser—ment

But It is Soon Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Yes, Scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn and well nigh unendurable.

Outward applications do not cure, they only drive the difficulty to new quarters. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is but one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood.

There is one remedy that can effect this, and it is the only one that, so far as we know, has almost invariably succeeded—even where the system has been poisoned by long years of taint, and the ravages to be repaired are tremendous. That remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "My daughter was afflicted with impure blood. There were running sores all over her body and they caused her much suffering. We tried medicines that were recommended as blood purifiers, but could not see that they did any good. A friend told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began giving the girl this medicine. The result was that she was perfectly cured after taking a few bottles. She has had no symptoms of scrofula since that time." MARIETTA M. SMITH, South Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Insist upon Hood's; take no substitute.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NOT IN THE SQUARE

Senate Recommends Changing the
Carter Memorial Location.

STEAM LAUNDRY ACT PASSED

House Committee Does Not Favor
Extending Tramway Com-
pany's Franchise.

SENATE.

Fifty-sixth Day, April 21.

Upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee the following joint resolution was unanimously adopted and sent to the House:

"Be it resolved that it is the sense of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii that the occupation of a certain portion of Union Square in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, by a memorial fountain will be an obstruction to the public use of said square and be it further resolved that a copy of this concurrent resolution be furnished to the Executive."

Judiciary Committee recommended laying on the table House bill repealing the act to facilitate the recovery of rent. On the motion of Senator Rice to adopt the report Senator McCandless said that it was one of the worst acts on the statute. It gave the landlord a hold upon the tenant and an advantage over merchants and worked a hardship. Merchants were compelled to trust while the landlord had a lien on the property of the tenant. Senator Schmidt supported Senator McCandless.

Sensor Brown said the act worked no hardship upon the honest man who paid his bills. The law, he said, was only used in extreme cases. As a rule it was never taken advantage of. Under the law the goods must be advertised for sale and 30 days must elapse during which the tenant had an opportunity to redeem his goods.

Minister Smith said he was in favor of retaining the law, yet he thought the bill should not be treated in a summary way. During the years of his experience in renting houses he had known of very few cases where the law had worked a hardship. He had known of many cases where the landlord had been defrauded by scheming or ignorant tenants.

Sensor McCandless spoke again for the tenant. He said he had seen during the last six months many men who had been broken up by this process. The landlord had come down and taken the goods out to the auction room and there they had been sold. He characterized the landlords in this case as "sharks who come down like an eagle on the prey simply to devour it." The Senator said that the landlord risked only the interest on his investment in the shape of rent. The merchant in trusting risked his capital. The Senator's amendment to consider the report with the bill was lost. The report of the committee laying the bill on the table was then adopted.

On recommendation of the Joint Committee on Public Lands the Senate concurred in the House technical amendments to the wide tire bill.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of the House bill providing for the appointment of an extra Circuit Judge. The report is to be considered with the bill.

Sensor Holstein gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the act relating to milk and Notaries Public.

Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce an act amending the act relating to the national guard and sharpshooters.

The Finance Committee reported verbally recommending the passage, in appropriation bill 4, of an item of \$500 for an exhibit at the exposition in Omaha. Upon the statement of Senator Waterhouse that the exhibit was to be entirely separate from the Hawaiian village and the show portion of the exposition, the appropriation was passed.

On the motion of the Attorney-General an item of \$1,500 for water filtration investigation was passed.

On the item of subsidy to a boat to run to Molokai, Lahaina and Lanai, the Attorney-General said there was no objection to the Molokai as she had done valuable service. The business had simply grown too great for her.

The House bill relating to assault and battery passed third reading.

The Health Committee recommended the passage of the House bill providing against the adulteration of food and drugs. The bill was read section by section and passed second reading with slight amendments. Third reading was set for Monday.

HOUSE.

Rep. Pogue reported for the majority of the special electric railway committee on House bill 31, an act to extend the franchise of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, to con-

struct and operate a street railway in Honolulu, as follows:

"The franchise by which said corporation operates, was granted during the session of the Legislature of 1884; to Wm. R. Austin and his associates and assigns, or such corporation as might be incorporated or organized by him or them."

"That an extension of time for the completion and equipment of this railroad was granted in 1888 to extend to September 15th, 1889."

"That the right to use electric power was granted by the Legislature of 1890, and extended by the Legislature of 1895, until January 1st, 1897; such right having expired by limitation on above date."

"That the object of this bill is not only to extend for 33 years more, the original franchise to Wm. R. Austin and associates, but also to re-grant the use of electric power or other mechanical power."

"Your committee further find, on careful and extensive inquiry, that the service given by the said company to the public in the past has not been altogether satisfactory."

"That there being a large majority of the stock of this company owned abroad, none of the directors are residents of our Republic. The company may therefore be strictly termed a foreign corporation."

"That, inasmuch as there is another bill before this House to grant a franchise to a company to be composed, or very largely so, of our own residents, and that, by the terms of that franchise, the directors and other persons having charge, management and control thereof, shall be residents of our Islands, that such a corporation could be strictly called a domestic corporation."

"We consider that all domestic corporations should at least be allowed the same benefits and privileges as a foreign."

"We believe that the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, has had ample opportunity and time to inaugurate electric power in the place of animal."

"Inasmuch, therefore, as this foreign corporation has had ample opportunity in the past, to make use of improved motive power we would recommend that our own people be now granted the same opportunity, and that this bill be laid on the table."

(Signed) W. F. POGUE, SAM'L G. WILDER, A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Rep. Achi presented the following report of the minority of the committee on the same bill which, with the majority report, was laid on the table to be considered with the bill:

"Your committee consider that it is proper that certain privileges should be given to the above mentioned company so as to enable them to dispense with the hauling of their cars by old mules upon the streets of the city; and that they be allowed to extend their lines to the streets which they ask for, subject to the following conditions:

1. "That they be allowed to charge the same rate as is proposed by the Rapid Transit Company."

2. "That they give up their exclusive privilege to run certain streets of the city where it is necessary that the new company should run their lines (provided they have the said exclusive privilege at the present time)."

3. "That they shall not receive any extension of the exclusive franchise beyond the time limited at the present time."

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 67, relating to the Penal Code and Penal Laws, in part, as follows:

"We approve of the object of the bill, which is to authorize reference to and citation from the compilation of the Penal Laws recently made by S. M. Ballou, without, however, enacting it as law. This step is taken for convenience sake and also for safety in the preferring of charges in the District Courts throughout the country, wherein reference may be made to the new volume. We recommend the bill pass with certain amendments."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Minister Cooper informed the House that it was drawing near to the time when five members of the Council of State should be chosen by the members.

A communication from the Senate announced the passage of a resolution referring to the Carter Memorial on Union Square. Placed on the order of the day.

When the matter first came up, the majority of the members were in favor of adopting the resolution but after due deliberation it was referred to a special committee of three composed of Reps. Pogue, Atkinson and Isenberg.

Rep. Pogue moved for postponement of the resolution but this was lost. Rep. McCandless expressed the opinion that the resolution was not strong enough and that it should be so worded as to cause the Executive to remove the fountain from the square.

Rep. Loebenstein agreed with this and said that the Executive had no right whatever to grant the space on the square for the fountain. Rep. Pogue referred to the House as being the radical branch but some conservation should be shown. As he understood it, the resolution was to the effect of criticizing the Executive. He did not care to do this unless he knew absolutely that the Executive was wrong.

Minister Cooper spoke in part as follows defining the position of the Executive:

"The Executive in authorizing the erection of the memorial fountain now objected to, did not act without a reason. A petition was received from a committee representing a large body of our best citizens, men who have stood by the Government since its inception. They lost one of their comrades in the uprising of 1895, and take this means of perpetuating his memory. They were entitled to a hearing before the Executive and a consideration of their desire. This plan as first submitted by the commit-

tee appeared to require too much space; and upon the suggestion of the Executive, the committee reduced the plan so that it does not interfere with either of the streets leading into the square. The location was made by the survey department. The fountain, if erected, would prove an ornament to the square and gratify many of our best citizens. I hope that the resolution will be referred to the committee, so that those interested in the matter have an opportunity to be heard."

Rep. Robertson introduced the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, That the election of five members of the Council of State of the Republic of Hawaii, be made the order of the day for Wednesday, April 27."

First reading and passage of Senate bill 23, an act making special appropriations for sundry internal improvements.

Second reading and passage of House bill 67, relating to Penal Code and Penal Laws with amendments by the Judiciary Committee.

First reading and passage of House bill 81, relating to pounds, estrays, etc. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Wilder reported for the Committee on Commerce on House bill 71, relating to the withdrawal of alcohol from the Custom House for the sole use of the Queen's hospital, free of duty. The committee recommended that wines and spirituous liquors be included in the bill as these at times were needed quite as much as alcohol. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

C. L. Wright is ill enough to be confined to his home.

The Legislature committee trip to Molokai is again postponed to "next week."

Some marines and bluejackets of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington were ashore for drill yesterday.

Tax Collector Shaw, has, with the exception of one man in the office, his entire force in the field assessing for 1898.

Miss Adair will give her vitascope and specialty show at the Opera House tomorrow evening and will present a good program.

Sugar stocks most active the past few days are Olowalu and Honokaa. There are also transactions in Oahu and a few others.

Treasurer Lansing is receiving payments on the first assessment for the stock of the Provisional Honolulu Rapid Transit Company.

Jos. Marsden is making further shipment of loads to Kaula and has sent some frogs to Wm. G. Irwin's place over the rail on this island.

The cable act providing an open franchise between this country and the United States and an exclusive right on to Japan is still in the Senate.

Oahu Plantation Company stock was the leading security on the local market yesterday. There were heavy transfers of the assessable certificates.

Chief Engineer Boswell of Lihue plantation, Kaula, who came to town on the W. G. Hall, Sunday, has gone East for a vacation and business trip combined.

The Bennington is not to leave soon under "sealed orders" or under any other orders. There are no new instructions from Washington concerning the gunboat.

There has already developed quite an opposition to having a ward for consumptives on the grounds of the Queen's Hospital, or even within the limits of Honolulu.

If the owner of an incubator is not using it, and will lend it to Mr. McCullum, in charge of the Kapoli park, he will attempt to hatch out peacock eggs in quantities.

Government accounts for the month of March will be settled at the Treasury office today. The current account fund was only about \$50,000 short of half a million yesterday morning.

A number of men interested in the liquor business were given a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Legislative committee having in charge just now the "right wines and beer" bill.

Cabinet members said yesterday that the Government had no news from Washington beyond what was contained in the dispatches of the San Francisco papers, as given in the Advertiser.

Several Portuguese families left for the Coast by the S. S. Zealandia. A couple of the men said they were going to the Klondike. The Timor Portuguese exodus will set in now in about three months.

Inspector-General of Schools Townsend left for Maui yesterday afternoon to complete his tour of inspection of that island. He will be gone at least three weeks and perhaps longer, in case the weather is favorable.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, J. P. Morgan will sell at public auction at his salesrooms, Queen street, on next Tuesday, the 26th at 12 noon, property situated at Kamakela, Honolulu, known as lot 3, containing a dwelling with parlor, dining room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, etc.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

All' Bushmen

Use it
For Cleansing the Blood
it has no Equal.

We give below the portrait and testimonial of Mr. Granger, Ward of Brisbane, Queensland



"Some years ago while in America I had fever and ague. It left me in a very weak state and quite done up. I took some of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and it soon put me to rights and my strength returned. I can safely recommend it."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

to others. While in the bush of this country I had an attack of scurvy but I soon got free of this complaint by using the same remedy. For cleansing the blood and for eruptions of the skin I do not think it can be beat. All the bushmen use it."

For Constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 15th, 1884, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 6th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Monday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, April 7th, 1898.

CECIL BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece and parcel of land situated in Pohakawala, Kaili, Island of Oahu, being apapa 3 of R. P. No. 681, granted to S. M. Kamakau, consisting of 11.433 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jonathan Spooner by James Kahal, October 11th, 1870, by deed recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Book 31, pages 191 and 192.

CECIL BROWN, the above Assignee, gives notice that he owns and holds the above described mortgage from J. Spooner and the note and debt secured thereby, not only by virtue of the assignments above recited, but also by virtue of the assignment and delivery of the note secured by said mortgage to said S. C. Allen, properly indorsed by both of said trustees of the estate of said James Robinson, and also by assignment and delivery of said note by said S. C. Allen to the undersigned, properly indorsed by said S. C. Allen.

CECIL BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Honolulu, April 7th, 1898. 1959-41F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Theo. C. Porter, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Mrs. Mary Porter, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 12th, A. D. 1898.

By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1959-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of KAHOA VIRGINIA TALMAN, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Mrs. Elizabeth Kekaa-nian Pratt, executrix of the will of said deceased, asking that said ac-

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
RIO DE JANEIRO.....	May 7	CITY OF PEKING.....	Apr. 30
GALIC.....	May 17	DORIC.....	May 10
CITY OF PEKING.....	May 26	CHINA.....	May 20
DORIC.....	June 4	BELGIC.....	May 31
CHINA.....	June 15	PERU.....	June 10
BELGIC.....	June 25	COPTIC.....	June 19
PERU.....	July 5	RIO DE JANEIRO.....	June 28
COPTIC.....	July 14	GALIC.....	July 8
RIO DE JANEIRO.....	July 23	CITY OF PEKING.....	July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1898—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Makaua, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Friday.....Apr. 29 Thursday.....June 9
Tuesday.....May 10 Tuesday.....June 21
Friday.....May 20 Friday.....July 1
Tuesday.....May 31 Tuesday.....July 12

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Wednesday, Apr. 27 Wednesday, June 8
Saturday.....May 7 Saturday.....June 18
Wednesday, May 13 Wednesday, July 9
Saturday.....May 28 Saturday.....July 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the dates of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.
All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.
Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/2 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

The Bark "JOLANI" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about April 1, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu Agents.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LIVELY SEATTLE

August Toellner Writes of Klondike Advices.

Letter From a Friend in Skaguay.
Regular Mining Camp Life.
Thieving is Rife.

(Special Correspondence).

SEATTLE, April 19, 1898.—The Alaska rush has abated some now and as a consequence many steamers which have arrived here to take part in carrying the crowds go to their destinations with a very few passengers. The freight for northern points however, is still very large and all available space on steamers and ships has been spoken for in advance for the next few weeks.

From Mr. E. Hoppe who left here for the Klondike and arrived at Dyea, I received a letter of which following extracts will perhaps be of interest:

"Having arrived at my destination (Skaguay) at daylight, I looked for a place to sleep, which I found at 'The Kentucky Liquor House' which was recommended to me as a good place for a man of moderate means. I retired above the dance hall and then listened to the pounding on the piano and the squeaking of the violin mixed with the coarse singing.

"During the whole night, I heard nothing but pistol shots, music, etc. The next morning I had the luck to find a former acquaintance of mine with whom I obtained quarters.

"During the indescribable north wind, which will go through the smallest crevice, I saw that the people throw water on the roof and against the walls of houses. The water froze immediately and as the wind cannot go through the ice it became less unbearable for the inhabitants of the houses.

"Three miles north of Skaguay is 'Larsville,' a very fitting name which also might be well fitted for Skaguay. Then comes Porcupine, the first, second and third bridge until at last you reach the summit. Here it is that the Canadian Government has her customs offices.

"Of all the evils in Skaguay, the postoffice is the worst as I and others have waited three and half hours and longer before receiving mail and at times the office is closed for two and three days.

"The saloon men, who are at the same time the aristocracy with the gamblers, seem to be the master of the situation. But everywhere, as also in Skaguay there are people who still have honor and character.

"The cheating and outrages on the wharf are something frightful and hardly describable—larger in Dyea than in Skaguay. If you leave the vessel and step on the wharf it says 'Two bits please' and for every package 'two bits' For every ton of freight which I had on the ship Lucie, I paid \$150 wharfage. I had gone ahead on the wharf to sell my goods.

I had sold wheat and oats to a countryman of mine and was loading it upon a wagon when a friend called to me. 'Come here; a man here is loading all your hay on his wagon.' In a minute, I was there and sure enough the unknown had already fourteen bales of my hay on his wagon and was just getting ready to drive away when I caught him. Immediately I asked him who gave him a right to take away my hay. I called a few people to the spot and it was only with difficulty that I again came into possession of my property. With my lumber I had the same trouble. What shall one do however, without courts and without laws? One must always be on the lookout and if you are not you are liable to lose the shirt from your back provided you still have one.

Quite a few persons have returned lately from the interior of Alaska and report that about ten to twenty-five million of dust will be brought from Dawson and vicinity.

Prince Luigi of Italy who it will be remembered climbed to the summit of Mount St. Elias last year has fitted out a large expedition for Alaska to go to Kotzebue Sound. Mr. George Sheehan Washington Bullian who a year ago lost a sum of money in a robbery in Honolulu passed through the city here recently from the Islands, staying here long enough to get a thousand dollar outfit from some of his friends.

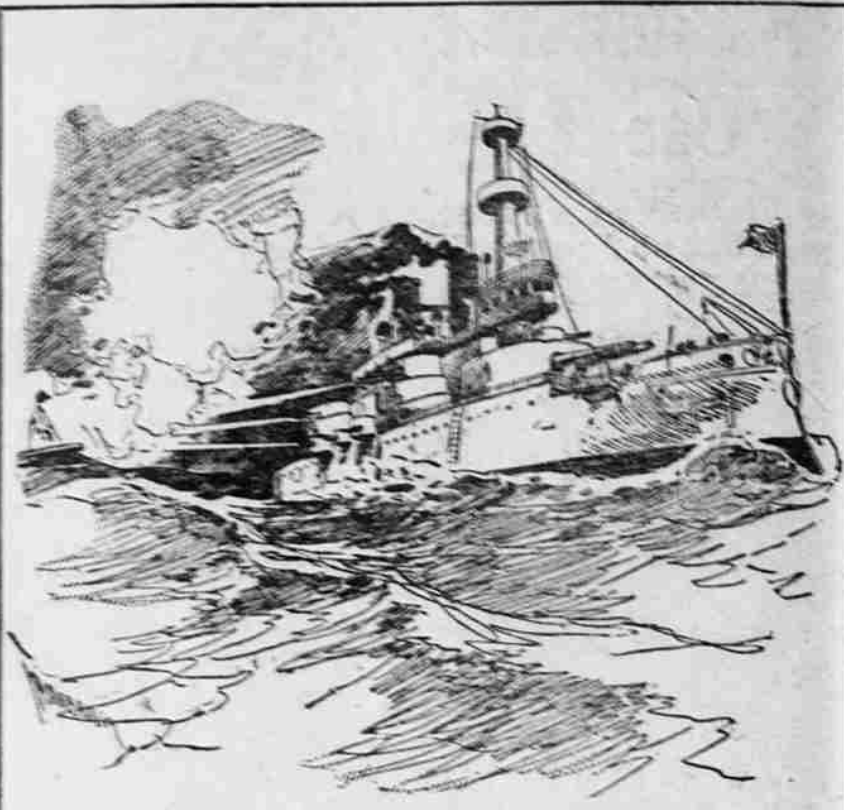
There are several schooners and ships already gone to St. Michael to be the first to go up the Yukon by the all river route.

The next rush for Alaska is expected when the all river route to the Yukon can be used.

AUGUST TOELLNER.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oaxton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The clerks in the Deputy Marshal's office were all smiling yesterday. A new typewriter has been purchased for their use.



THE INDIANA AT TARGET PRACTICE.

The battleship Indiana is a busy ship these days. Her crew are drilled in war-like maneuvers, and target practice with the big guns when the ship is at full speed is a daily occurrence. Her four mammoth 13-inch guns are ready for business at a moment's notice.

20 FEET OF SNOW

Chief Engineer Neiman Writes of Klondike.

On the Second Voyage—Does Not Like the Run—Grand Scenery, But Great Danger.

W. H. Neiman, chief engineer of the S. S. Australia, is very well known here, being a member in good standing of the Third House, the Alpine Club and several other organizations. Mr. Neiman does not take kindly to Klondiking. Writing under date of March 26 to a friend here, Mr. Neiman says:

"We are about 100 miles north of Cape Flattery on the way to Seattle on our second voyage. Expect to reach Seattle about noon tomorrow (Sunday, 27th). I sincerely wish it was the last trip.

"On the first voyage we had 438 passengers and a full cargo. There were also aboard horses, mules, cattle and dogs galore. The dogs were the worst nuisance on board. They are barking and howling much all the time, night and day, and give you no peace at all. Lawless (First Officer) says that by the time he gets out of this business he will be a fit candidate for an asylum. We are all much disgusted with this business of carrying so many animals and we have a great number on board each trip.

"From Cape Flattery on this run we have the open sea for a distance of 322 miles. Then reaching Cape Oomanay, which is about 35 miles south of Sitka, we enter Chatham straits. From the Straits to Juneau, our next calling place is 143 miles. From Juneau to Skaguay, 190 miles even, we made the run in six hours and twenty-two minutes.

"The scenery in these inland waters is simply grand. It was especially beautiful in appearance during the bright and clear moonlight of our first run. On either side are mountain ranges 4000 to 5000 feet in height. Here and there in a valley is a great glacier, and now and then we see an iceberg that would make a decidedly unpleasant mark on a dark night. Everything is snow and ice up here. When you stop to think of the dangers of the rocky passages and what might happen on a dark night in a snow storm some of the romance is taken out of the situation and there a few cold shivers. How is everything and everybody in dear old Honolulu? I shall more than pleased when this ship gets pointed for that port again.

"At Skaguay I was talking to an army officer who had been over both trails. He told me that Chilkoot pass was practically blocked. According to his statement there are between 5000 and 10,000 tons of freight between Dyea and Sheep Camp and twice as many people. At some places goods that were cashed during good weather are now under twenty feet of snow. This officer said that the White Pass was in a much better condition. It has a fairly good wagon road. The day we left Skaguay a pack train came in from Bennett on the White trail, making thirty-six miles in twelve hours.

"Give my best Aloha to all friends in Honolulu."

THISTLE EDITION.

A New Set of Complete Works of Stevenson.

The Scottish Thistle Club of this city has just received from the publishers, Harper & Bros., the first complete Thistle Edition of the works of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. There are 21 volumes in the set.

Robert Louis Stevenson was an honorary chieftain of the Scottish Thistle Club and took a keen interest in the affairs of the organization. During one stay in Hawaii he was often in the club quarters and upon two occasions at least, addressed the members and guests. Of course he was charming—fascinating. Mr. Stevenson seemed really proud of the badge of the club—the insignia of the local order of the Thistle. He was never without the pin and it is known that he

wished the badge buried with him and that this was done. It is more than likely that the great writer had in his mind the Thistle club when he had the emblem of the society placed on some of his later books and that this new choice set is called the Thistle edition is a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to the Scotsmen of Honolulu.

FRED D. WHITNEY.

Heavy Reward for the Men Who Ended His Life.

This paper has given a complete account of the assassination of Fred. D. Whitney, son of H. M. Whitney, in Idaho. The authorities of that State are determined to bring the murderers to justice if possible. The following is now being published in Idaho: \$15,000 REWARD.

I, Thomas Heney, Sheriff of the County of Shoshone, State of Idaho, hereby offer a reward of Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000.00) Dollars to any person who will give and furnish the necessary information, testimony and evidence that will cause and secure the arrest and conviction of one or more of the persons who took part in, or were concerned in, or who aided and abetted in the shooting, killing and murder of Frederick D. Whitney, on or about the 23d day of December, A. D. 1897, near the town of Gem, in the County of Shoshone, State of Idaho. This offer of reward to be good from the date hereof until the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900.

Dated at Wallace, Idaho, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1898.
THOMAS HENEY,
Sheriff of the County of Shoshone, State of Idaho.

Bounty on Mongoose.

By the Legislature of 1892, there was passed an act setting aside the sum of \$1,000 to be expended in the direction of exterminating mongoose on the Island of Oahu. It was provided that a bounty of not more than 25 cents should be paid for each mongoose killed and the expenditure of the fund should be under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, that official to fix all necessary regulations. The queer part of the whole agitation and transaction is that while the act reserving the \$1,000 for mongoose destruction on this Island was readily passed, there was failure to include the money item in the appropriation bill. It has been suggested that the present assembly might, if the members thought it advisable, set the mongoose killing act into operation by reviving it to the extent of providing money.

Tennis Prizes.

G. P. Wilder has offered two silver cups as prizes for the winners in the men's doubles in the tennis tournament to take place in June. They are now on show in the window of the Pacific Hardware Co.

THE
GENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
BUYERS' GUIDE
ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
Chicago, U. S. A.
IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 6,000 quotations of prices, weights, etc., and contains over 900 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it; and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 15, 1898.

Honesty in business dealings is the only ladder to success, and a firm whose prosperity and reputation is built upon the honor and truthfulness of their statements will eventually surmount all difficulties. We always make it an "affair of honor" when telling about our goods.

The goods we wish to "talk shop" about this week are the many styles of plows and breakers we handle. There is no need of any lengthy talk on these goods; they have been on the market sufficiently long to speak for themselves.

The Perfect Breaker,

(12, 14 and 16 inch)

AND THE

Perfect Double Mould.

The mould board and point are made of the best chilled steel.

Perfect Plows.

For light cane cultivation, 5 inch to 13 inch cut.

Rice Plows, all Sizes.

THE AVERY D. M. BOARD

With or without extension wings are said by many plantation managers to be the best plow. The strong point to all of these plows is that they draw easier than any other and turn a furrow that leaves nothing to be desired.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

Cheap
AND
Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious orders from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cesspools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

Buying
Furniture

Can mean expending a great deal of money unless done with judgment. We do not attempt to lead our customers into extravagance; we would much rather have them be frugal and come again. We take pride in making their homes as charming as possible, with the smallest expenditure of money.

About Parlor Furniture.

Some day when you are on King street pay us a visit and ask to see our Parlor Furniture. We are proud of it and always pleased to show it. We do not think you can find such a handsome or varied assortment anywhere else in town. We've Suites and single pieces—Comfortable Divans, Quaint Corner Chairs, Roman Chairs, fashion's latest fads, as well as furniture built for ease and comfort.

Some are handsome, some quite classic in their abstention from classic ornament.

They really make a fine exhibit and well repay a visit.

Just say you merely come to look and you won't be bothered to buy.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Phleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Pushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Merinos, Serge, Kammergats, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burial Cases, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each of 100. Sole and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A MONTEREY MAN

Friend of Islands Sends Down
Poppy Seeds.

SUPPLY OF MANY VARIETIES

Distribution Free By Mr. Marsden—Interesting Letter From Greene—Talks of Sugar Beets.

A good many people here will remember very well Mr. H. A. Greene, the Monterey, Cal., capitalist who spent several months in Hawaii last year. Mr. Greene is a very wealthy and a very pleasant gentleman who developed a great fondness for the islands, and the people here. He has sent to J. Marsden a quantity of poppy seed. Mr. Marsden will distribute or issue these seeds to all comers until the supply is exhausted. In the letter Mr. Greene says:

"I still take as much interest in Hawaii as if I owned the islands."

"It occurred to me to send you some seeds which may result in giving pleasure to those who plant them. I gathered poppy seeds from many countries and grew them in a field. I obtained 17 different blooms and gathered about 200 pounds of seed, most of which I have given away. I am not familiar with all the names given to the flowers of sleep of different kinds, but among the seeds sent to you are the Shirley, peony, carnation, mikado, elder down, lady in white and Japanese poppies."

"I gathered a pound of opium, which proved to be equal to the Persian article. I figured that opium could be raised here at a cost of \$15 a pound, which of course makes it impossible as an industry."

"I have scattered broadcast along the roads each year, a quantity of seeds, and in June and July the effect is beautiful, surprising those who do not know how they came to grow in unexpected places."

"I thought that at least there would be a few new ones to your country, and they might add somewhat to your many attractions in the way of plant life."

"There is no danger, in my belief, of poppies becoming a nuisance if sown broadcast, for they are easily killed."

"I send seed of a hardy and most satisfactory shrub which I think is the acacia bealbatu—called here the golden shower. (The species is new here, but the name is not correct). I can furnish you any reasonable quantity of this seed if it is of any value to you. It blooms continuously, and may be pruned at any time. While it may be common to you I do not remember seeing it in the islands. I have other seeds I would be glad to send you and would wish no other return for any of them than the satisfaction that they might be grown successfully there. I could give you the names of some, and then you might let me know if they would be wanted. Your friends might like to have them. I see that you are trying our Monterey cypress."

"We have had such a dry season that notice has been given to farmers not to plant sugar beets unless we have three or four more inches of rain during the next month. The outlook is very discouraging. In growing the beets at \$4 a ton the cultivator takes all the chances of short crops, etc. A grower told me yesterday that he lost a dollar a ton on his beets last year. In my opinion it would be wise for the factory to pay \$5 a ton at least to insure quantity. I am informed that the mill could pay \$8 a ton and still have a profit of 100 per cent. Many large owners refuse to attempt to grow beets at the present price, and I doubt very much if the big factory will ever run full capacity at \$4. Mr. Spreckels has prepared his land for planting, but is waiting for sufficient rain to justify putting in seed. He bought a large tract at King's city and was prepared to irrigate, but there is no water this year. Mr. Spreckels will not grow beets if he can induce others to grow them at \$4 a ton. I may be wrong, but I fear his Salvation Army colony will have a hard time of it."

"I might say to you that I am still confident Monterey is the place for the Hawaiian planters to build a big refinery."

Mr. Greene says that he hopes to soon again visit Hawaii.

SAILOR RUSE?

One of the Indiana Men Attracting Attention.

Hamilton, the sailor of the Indiana, who has been doing time out at Oahu jail for trying to send the Indiana to the bottom of the bay at Hilo, is now at the police station. He has become very peculiar of late and will pay no attention whatever to anything that is said to him. He walks up and down the prison yard all day long. It is believed by many that Hamilton is "just playing

possum" and that there is nothing whatever the matter with him. It is rumored that he will be sent to sea on a vessel leaving this port very soon.

Hamilton has been acting rather queerly for several days and it was decided that he should be watched closely. It is a fact, however, that he was in his right mind when the members of the Legislature visited Oahu jail last week for as they were walking past the sent near the kamani tree where Hamilton was seated with other prisoners, he arose and accosted Representative Richards whom he had met in Hilo while on the Indiana. To him he mentioned that he had been kept in prison without cause. He needed \$50 to get out. He then looked very pleadingly at Representative Richards who promised him that he would look into the matter. Just at this moment, one of the guards approached and warned the member from the First District that no conversation with prisoners was allowed.

HOMESTEAD! SOLD

Beuna Vista in Nuuanu,
Purchased By Desky.

Five Acres of a Valley Place—Palm Avenue—House—Not Settled
How it Will Be Handled.

The best real estate deal consummated this year so far, was quietly closed yesterday forenoon. Chas. S. Desky is again a happy buyer. This time he has purchased in Nuuanu valley. Mr. Desky has secured from Mrs. Laura Wight the beautiful Beuna Vista place. This is one of the most attractive and extensive if not the very finest homestead in Nuuanu valley, a locality of model tropical estates. The consideration is of course away in the thousands of dollars. The main residence, built not many years ago is a two and a half story mansion of perhaps 20 rooms and cost \$15,000. The Beuna Vista land has an area of about five acres. There is a wide frontage on the avenue and the back line is clear across Nuuanu stream. The place has long been known as a most delightful home and retreat. It has its avenue of palms and all the other vegetation and ground arrangement that goes with the Honolulu estate of a wealthy person. Beuna Vista is between the valley homes of F. A. Schaefer and E. Faxon Bishop.

Mr. Desky will not say just at present what he intends to do with his new property. He intimates that his plans regarding the holding are incomplete. It can be assumed that Mr. Desky will utilize the holding to the very best advantage, for he has gained the reputation of being about the shrewdest real estate buyer in the islands. It has been hinted that perhaps he desires to now set up his own establishment in the valley, but Mr. Desky has already a pretentious homestead in Makiki, quite new, and besides that the health of Mrs. Desky compels her to spend most of her time on the Coast, she now being in Oakland. As Mr. Desky has subdivided a number of large tracts of land here, it may be that he intends to cut up Beuna Vista. He goes far enough to say that if this course is followed, he will sell only to people who will be, as residents, desirable acquisitions to the wealthy and fashionable valley neighborhood. For the most part since first investing here, Mr. Desky has handled business and new suburban property. This is his first heavy venture in the rich residence section.

Beuna Vista, which is on the Walkiki side of the valley, was years ago the homestead of the Patys. The place is well known to the kamaainas and has always attracted the attention of tourists. It commands a view of the city and harbor and the sea beyond, and always has the cool air of the valley.

Back From Kauai.

Representative Kaeo is back from the Garden Isle, having been there some ten days attending to business and conferring with his constituents on various points of interest to them. He reports the very finest kind of weather on Kauai, and says that the people in the districts where damage was done by the recent storm, have risen to the occasion and have repaired as much of the damage as it was possible for them to do. Representative Kaeo was back in his seat in the House yesterday morning as was evidenced by his usual "ku-e."

Given a Grand Send-Off.

Young W. Cornwell and A. Conradt, who are off to ride the Klondike, were conspicuous figures at the Oceanic wharf yesterday for half an hour before the Zealandia sailed. Dozens of friends were on hand to wish the island boys pleasant journeys and the fullest measure of success in the gold fields. The

boys are both of good courage, have ability and are confident of doing well as anywhere else. W. Cornwell will go with the Alaska-California Dredging Company, as intimated in this paper. It is believed that A. Conradt will also be able to sign with the same crew. A number of Coast friends will spare no effort to this end. Colonel Cornwell has sent instructions that if necessary, half of the Cornwell interest already secured shall be turned over to Conradt. Conradt at one time had the option of joining the W. Easie party.

True Algaroba.

Referring to articles published in this and an afternoon paper so regard to the true algaroba tree, a specimen of which is now bearing at the Government nursery, Judge Wilcox said yesterday that he had some time ago received several small plants from his brother, G. N. Wilcox, of Kauai. Some years ago G. N. Wilcox imported some trees to the country. He now has two that are doing well, as well as some small ones that are now on the way. It was from these trees that came the small ones now on Judge Wilcox's premises in Palama. He says there is no doubt whatever that the trees will do well here and that they will grow up quickly.

TWO BUCKETS AND A PIPE.

Take two common water-buckets; connect them at the bottom with a small pipe. Now undertake to fill one of them with water; you perceive at once that the water tends to fill the other pail also.

"What's the use of saying that?" you ask me. Every fool knows that water in connected reservoirs will assume the same level. Quite so. Yet the wisest men on earth didn't know it once. If the ancient Romans had known it they wouldn't have gone to the trouble and expense of building their great aqueducts. Oh, dear! oh, dear! After a thing is pointed out what a lot of people are able to see it. But to see it the first time? Ah! that takes eyes. To explain it the first time? Ah! that takes brains. The blood circulated through pipes in the human body thousands of years before anybody even suspected it. Isn't that queer? Now, there is a matter—But let's have an example or two first, and the theory afterwards.

A father writes thus about his daughter: "During the summer of 1890 my daughter, Rebecca, got into a weak, languid way. Her appetite was poor, and after eating she had so much pain at the chest and sides that she didn't know where to put herself. She also complained of pain in the pit of the stomach, in the throat, and at the back of the neck. Cold, clammy sweats used to break out all over her. Her breathing became short and laboured, and at times she could not even lie in bed on account of it. She consulted two physicians, who prescribed for her without avail."

"This was her general condition until January, 1893, when she began taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This preparation certainly had a remarkable effect. One bottle alone greatly relieved her. She relished her food, and got stronger. By simply continuing to use this medicine in three months she was completely cured. Since then she has been well as ever she was. My married daughter, who has suffered from indigestion for a long time, seeing what this remedy had done for Rebecca, took it also, with the same good results. Yours truly, (Signed) Bartholomew Bell, Grocer, etc., Brompton, Northampton, October 25th, 1893."

"All my life," writes a woman, "I have suffered more or less from sickness and spasms. I always felt weak, tired, and languid, and had no desire for company. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and frequently felt sick and prostrate. I had no relish for food, and, after eating, had pain at the chest and side. Such was my manner of life for years. Two years ago my sister told me of Seigel's Syrup; I tried it, and even a few doses relieved me. I continued taking it, and soon my appetite improved, and my food digested. Since that time I have felt quite a new being—so light-hearted and strong. What a pity for me that I didn't know of Seigel's Syrup years before. But better late than never. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Annie Goodger, 20, Bardsolph St., Leicester, May 10th, 1893."

"From childhood," says another, "I have suffered from indigestion and sick headaches. I never felt as if I wanted food, and after eating I experienced the usual pains and distresses of the confirmed dyspeptic. The attacks of sickness and headaches were often no less than dreadful. So-called medicines and remedies were, at the best, only temporarily useful. In January, 1892, a friend, living at Hackney, told me of Seigel's Syrup. I used it, and it cured me. I never felt so well in my life as I do now. (Signed) Miss L. White, 42, Barnsbury Road, Islington, London, April 26th, 1893."

Now, see. Evidence like the above (though much more impressive) proves that Mother Seigel's Syrup either cures or relieves almost every known complaint. Yet it never was (nor is it now) recommended for any disease except indigestion and dyspepsia. What is the inference? That nearly every known complaint is caused by indigestion and dyspepsia—is, indeed, a symptom of it.

"But everybody believes that now—days," you say. Not everybody, but very many. The rest will by-and-by. Although the fact is old as Adam, the discovery of it is new. Yet the principle will presently be as obvious to all as it now is to few.

The two companies of the National Guard at the barracks were inspected yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Colonel Fisher.



Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. Send for FREE BOOKS. 1. King Edward's Soap. 2. Cuticura Soap. 3. Cuticura Cream. 4. Cuticura Lotion. 5. Cuticura Ointment. 6. Cuticura Powder. 7. Cuticura Shampoo. 8. Cuticura Hair Oil. 9. Cuticura Face Cream. 10. Cuticura Body Lotion. 11. Cuticura Hand Lotion. 12. Cuticura Foot Lotion. 13. Cuticura Nail Polish. 14. Cuticura Hair Dressing. 15. Cuticura Face Powder. 16. Cuticura Body Powder. 17. Cuticura Hand Powder. 18. Cuticura Foot Powder. 19. Cuticura Nail Cream. 20. Cuticura Hair Cream. 21. Cuticura Face Lotion. 22. Cuticura Body Lotion. 23. Cuticura Hand Lotion. 24. Cuticura Foot Lotion. 25. Cuticura Nail Cream. 26. Cuticura Hair Cream. 27. Cuticura Face Lotion. 28. Cuticura Body Lotion. 29. Cuticura Hand Lotion. 30. Cuticura Foot Lotion. 31. Cuticura Nail Cream. 32. Cuticura Hair Cream. 33. Cuticura Face Lotion. 34. Cuticura Body Lotion. 35. Cuticura Hand Lotion. 36. Cuticura Foot Lotion. 37. Cuticura Nail Cream. 38. Cuticura Hair Cream. 39. 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Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—
Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 827 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The A. J. FULLER

Has arrived from New York, and on her we have a very general assortment of merchandise, such as Nails (Cut, Wire, Plain and Galvanized), Ship and Cut Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Cotton Waste, Galvanized and Black Iron Water Pipe, Cylinder, Engine and Carbox Oils, Lane's Hoes and Handles, Long Card Matches, Spokes, Hubbs, Rims, Blacksmiths' Coal, and a large lot of Bar Iron.

These are but a few of the many items that we have on this vessel. What you wish and do not see above mentioned just ask for. We have about everything that a Hardware store should have.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort & King Sts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.
£12,954,532.
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 4 1/2% 12 1/2
Subscribed - 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital - 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
2- Fire Funds - 2,800,000 12 0 0
3- Life and Annuity Funds - 2,800,000 12 0 0
£12,954,532 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch - 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,404,907 9 11
£3,081,936 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.
Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL - £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

S. S. GAELIC.

Big Liner Arrives and Anchors Outside.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch commander, arrived and anchored off port at about midnight last night, having sailed from Yokohama on the 12th inst. The captain did not like to enter port during the night and decided to remain outside until early this morning.

The Gaelic brought 578 Japanese and 23 Chinese for this port. She will probably sail some time this afternoon for San Francisco.

Just after leaving Amoy, China, Parker, the butcher, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

Officers of the Gaelic report that the Coptic injured in a storm recently, was receiving very extensive repairs and would hardly be able to get ready in time to come to Honolulu on her regular trip. Over a hundred feet of her deck have been taken out and new material put in.

Cargo of S. N. Castle.

The bark S. N. Castle cleared San Francisco for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo about the 6th. Among the principal shipments were the following: 200 bbls. Flour, 2375 lbs. Powder, 280 lbs. Tea, 25,074 lbs. Sugar, 1500 lbs. Salt, 45 bbls. Salmon, 8100 lbs. Oats, 15 cts. Wheat, 100 gals. and 130 cts. Wine, 60,000 lbs. Dried Blood, 2725 lbs. Meal, 6 cts. Cartridges, 250 kegs Lead, 75 cts. Paints and Oils, 700 gals. Beer, 24 cts. Boots and Shoes, 4 cts. Soap, 10 kegs Pork, 75 hales Hay, 40 sks. Middlings, 110 sks. Bran, 28 coils Rope, 30 cts. Hardware, 4500 lbs. Lead, 2 cts. Dry Goods, 40 cts. Canned Goods, 2800 lbs. Bread, 5000 lbs. Corn, 2 cts. Machinery, 1 cts. Electrical Goods, 300 lbs. Butter, 5 rolls Leather, 100 cts. Soap Powder.

No More Coal Sensation.

A collision arrived from Newcastle yesterday with 900 tons of coal reported to be "too order," and yet there were no "rumors." A call was made upon United States Consul General Haywood by an advertiser reporter so soon as the schooner was inside. Mr. Haywood said that at one time he had been negotiating for the cargo of this particular vessel, but had been told by the agents that the entire consignment was sold already here in Honolulu. The American Government is not making any further purchases of coal here.

Up to date all people who have gone to the water front or out upon the bay to have a look at coal reported to be stored on the decks of the U. S. gunboat Bennington have failed to notice anything of the sort.

Not the Kaena.

The Inter-Island Co. denies the story published in one of the afternoon papers to the effect that the Kaena will go to Laysan Island with provisions. The Kaena could not go. However, negotiations are now pending for sending one of the Inter-Island steamers. This, according to a man who knows about the affairs of the company, will undoubtedly be the steamer Noeua.

Mrs. A. Inven, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctor for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one of a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The barkentine Archer arrived in San Francisco on April 6th, 15 days from this port.

On April 10th, the schooners Albert Meyer and Olga arrived in San Francisco from Kahului.

The steamer Maui took away some 200 Japanese laborers from the quarantine station to various plantations on Maui yesterday.

Among the cargo of the Zealandia which sailed yesterday was 17,500 bags of sugar, 40 bags of coffee and 1,000 bundles of hides.

The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these Islands: April 7, Andrew Welch and C. D. Bryant for Honolulu, bktn. Geo. C. Perkins for Kahului; April 10, brig Consuelo for Mahukoua.

The American barkentine S. G. Wilder, McNeill master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with a cargo of 15,123 bags of sugar weighing 2,679,946 pounds, valued at \$43,888 and shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co. and C. Brewer & Co.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Ribbet, Thompson master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday with a cargo of 32,686 bags of sugar weighing 3,973,653 pounds, valued at \$122,971 and shipped by Chase & Cooke, C. Brewer & Co. and F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The Helene sailed late yesterday afternoon for Hawaii ports with a full cargo of general merchandise. Among the passengers for Molokai was J. S. McCandless, who had aboard the McCandless Bros. This will be landed at Kaunakakai where it is proposed to bore a number of wells.

The American schooner Defiance, Bloom master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 55 days from Newcastle with a cargo of 50 tons of coal. She

had a very rough trip up. When 30 days from Newcastle the Defiance spoke the Carrier Dove. On the way up, Aug. Sandberg, the Defiance steward, died of consumption and was buried at sea.

The purser of the James Makee denies that 21,450 bags were "left on Kauai by the steamer James Makee" as stated in one of the afternoon papers yesterday. The sugar left on Kauai when the Makee left Kapaa was as follows: Kilauea, 600 bags; Kealia, 7,000; Hanalei, 2,000; Lihue, 3,150; Koloa, 1,000; Makaweli, 500; G. & R., 1,100 and Kekaha, 5,500.

The owners, officers and crew of the steamer Baku Standard were awarded the sum of \$1000 for salvage services rendered the British steamer Strathmore, by towing her into St. Johns, N. F., after she had lost her propeller, while on the voyage from Ardrossan to Baltimore in November last. The Baku Standard was on her way from Tyne to Philadelphia. The award was divided as follows: \$1,500 to the owners of the Baku Standard, \$150 to her master, and \$250 to her crew according to their rating.

DIED.

BREDE—In this city, April 18, 1898, Willie Breda, aged 14 months.

HOLMES—At Oahu, Mexico, April 4, 1898, Ivy Josephine, wife of W. H. Holmes, and daughter of the late G. W. Wilfong, and sister of N. E. Wilfong, of Hilo. Mrs. J. W. Girvin of Honolulu and of Mrs. R. M. Pogson, of Kern county, California.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, April 19.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, April 20.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Thursday, April 21.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from China and Japan.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Am. schr. Defiance, Blohm, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, April 19.

C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hemming, for the Colonies.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Laysan.

Stmr. Nees, Pederson, for Honolulu.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Iwaland, Gregory, for Honolulu.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, April 20.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, for China and Japan.

Haw. bk. R. P. Ribbet, Thompson, for San Francisco.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, for Molokai and Hawaii.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Thursday, April 21.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, April 20—S. Kaoo, Miss K. Trask.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, April 21—Miss McLean, J. I. Silva and 6 on deck.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, April 21—J. R. Elliott, J. Ishizuka, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Landor. Through: F. Benson, E. Bielermann, Mrs. C. L. Bishop, M. Boshwitz, Miss M. E. Brokaw, E. Burchard, J. B. Davis, J. Dickinson, Capt. and Mrs. Chas. Dodge and child, P. Ehrismann, Miss L. M. Berger, M. D. O. Gellert, Thomas Greig, J. Hardy, J. W. Henton, Col. and Mrs. F. W. Hemming, Richard Hoeckert, Mr. and Mrs. Hong Shing and 2 children, D. A. Hooyer, T. Horikari, H. N. Jeffries, Miss Judge, H. Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kadano K. Kasai, R. J. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chuch and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rensacker, Col. H. A. Sawyer, H. Schubert, A. C. Shah, Baroness Tchalovsky and daughter, Kenzo Tabata, Teikich Tanaka, Capt. A. Warrnach, I. R. N., Mrs. Warrnach and 2 children, H. T. Weeks, J. Wilcock, W. Yates.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Zealandia, April 19—Mrs. J. G. Anderson, J. C. Bennett, Mrs. J. F. Beck, H. G. Boswell, R. J. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Connor, A. Conradt, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., J. H. Drake, W. P. Drake, I. T. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Fleischman, Miss I. Foss, Dr. S. A. Hesler, U. S. N., Miss N. Holmes, Miss Hall and maid, E. C. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jones, H. W. Jones, Mrs. L. B. Kerr and 2 children, Dr. S. Kojima and wife, S. B. Kensfield, Miss Love, Miss Leighton, W. A. Love, R. I. Little and wife, M. D. Monserrat, Capt. J. McDonnell, Dr. Iga Mori, R. B. McLean, Miss Pauline Neumann, Mrs. Niebling and daughter, Dr. F. W. Olcott, Mrs. F. M. Price and daughter, M. Phillips, I. S. Prior, R. H. Porter, Mrs. J. C. Paulson, Miss A. R. Pratt, H. D. Stone and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Martin Smith, Wm. Woon, Mrs. H. H. Williams, H. F. Wichman, Miss L. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Zeave and 55 steerage.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 19—Volcano: Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mrs. Henry Castle. Way ports: M. Louissou and wife, Mrs. L.

T. Grant, Miss Wight, Mrs. Geo. Smithies, C. V. E. Dove, F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. T. Parker and child, Geo. Ross, Dr. Oliver, C. S. Deaky, J. E. Hopkins, Adj. Simonson, Miss Elliott, Miss Parker, Master Parker, Mr. Pease, Mrs. Geo. Chalmers and child, Miss Robertson, A. Zablan, J. Miller, E. J. McCandless, J. Rubinstein, T. S. Southwick, Mr. Nowell, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Mrs. Loebenstein, Miss May, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Norrie and child, Miss J. Richardson, Miss H. Gay, C. W. Backeburg and wife, Rev. A. V. Soares, E. Lofquist, C. F. Parsons, Dr. Whitney, Senator Northrup, Geo. Gibb, wife and child, Miss E. Brown, C. A. Galbraith, T. R. Keyworth, J. Inkstetter, Rev. Sabine and 120 deck.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, April 19—H. P. Baldwin, C. B. Wells, H. S. Townsend, D. Jamieson, Robert Andrews, E. Kopke, Mr. Higby, E. L. Vandermillen, E. J. Alencaster, A. B. Bauman, Dr. J. Coleman, Judge J. H. Kaleo, S. P. Kanoo, Yamastuta, S. S. White, wife and two children, Mr. Hayselden, Miss Hayselden and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 19—Rev. H. Isenberg, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, C. T. Ai, K. Hiraoka, Chin Mon, C. E. Hanes, Mrs. Leong Yiu.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 19—W. H. Raplee, Miss Juliette Smith and maid.

For Sydney, per stmr. Mowera, April 19—E. A. Young, J. W. Young.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Ribbet, April 20—A. A. Crozier, Miss Helen Wilder, Miss Mary Johnson, P. M. Goodrich, Mrs. J. L. Travis.

For China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. Peru, April 20—W. Harris, Carl Ebebecke, Paymaster S. L. Heap, U. S. N., Paymaster H. D. Lazelle, U. S. N.

Every Dollar

saved counts.

Buy Schilling's Best baking powder and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 26, '98,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

The following described premises, situated at Kamae, Honolulu, and more particularly described in Deed from Bruce Cartwright and Alexander J. Cartwright, Mortgagees, to W. H. Halstead, said deed being of record in Liber 146 on pages 288, 289, 310, dated Nov. 21, 1897, being: Lot 3—Commencing at west angle of this lot on mauka side of road 150 feet from angle of same and running: 1—N. 53° 50' E true 105 feet along lot 2; 2—S. 42° 40' E true 75.5 feet along L. C. award 3155 apapa 2 to Male; 3—S. 58° 50' W. true 112.2 feet along Lot 4; thence, 4—N. 36° 10' W. true 73 feet along road (35 feet wide) to initial point. Area, 158-1000 acres, and being a portion of Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 1955, L. C. A. No. 6245, to Kalaekokoi for Kalaekoi, together with all the tenements, hereditaments, easements, improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. There is a dwelling house on the property, containing, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, etc.

TERMS—Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Conveyance at the expense of the purchaser.

GEO. HONS and CHAS. WILCOX, Administrators Estate of W. H. Halstead.

Sale subject to approval of the Court.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

1957-31F Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated at Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, two miles from Keauhou Landing, comprising a substantial House and Buildings, in good order. Forty-five acres of Land well watered. Two Cisterns—capacity 330 barrels. Coffee, Orange and other Fruit Trees. Title—fee simple, unencumbered. A rare chance. Address:

GEORGE F. CARSLY,

Kealahou P. O., N. Kona, Hawaii.

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO., will lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kaliahiki and Kaliahiki, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to W. F. ALLEN, Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank, April 5th, 1898. 1957-2m

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 13.

AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 1308 OF THE CIVIL CODE AND TO ADD A NEW SECTION, TO BE CALLED SECTION 1308A, RELATING TO THE RELEASE OF DOWER.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 1308 of the Civil Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1308. A woman may bar her right of dower, in any estate conveyed by her husband, by joining with him in the deed conveying the same, and therein releasing her claim to dower, or by a separate deed releasing the same, made at the time of the conveyance by her husband, or subsequently, or she may delegate to an attorney-in-fact other than her husband, the power to execute such release, either by general or special power of attorney, and her execution and acknowledgment of the power of attorney may be in the same manner as if she were sole."

SECTION 2. A new Section is hereby added, to be called Section 1308A, to read as follows:

"Section 1308A. No release of dower duly executed by the attorney-in-fact of any married woman prior to the passage of this Act shall be held to be invalid or inoperative merely by reason of its not having been executed by such married woman in person."

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its publication.

Approved this 18th day of April, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

ACT 14.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF SCHOOL TAX AND TO REPEAL SECTION 5 OF ACT 51 OF THE SESSION LAWS OF 1896, RELATING THERETO.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. That Section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896 be and the same is hereby repealed; and all School taxes now in the Treasury on special deposit are hereby transferred to the general current account.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

ACT 15.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

WHEREAS SECTION 2 OF ARTICLE 54 OF THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THAT AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1899, SENATORS SHALL BE ELECTED IN THREE CLASSES TO HOLD OFFICE FOR TWO, FOUR AND SIX YEARS RESPECTIVELY, AND THEREAFTER FOR TERMS OF SIX YEARS; AND THAT THE DETAILS OF SUCH ELECTION AND APPORTIONMENT OF TERMS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR BY THE LEGISLATURE; NOW THEREFORE

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. At the general election of the year 1899, electors of Senators shall be entitled to elect Senators as follows: In the Second Senatorial District, one Senator for a term of two years, one Senator for a term of four years and one Senator for a term of six years.

In the Third Senatorial District, two Senators for a term of two years, two Senators for a term of four years and two Senators for a term of six years.

In the First Senatorial District, two Senators for a term of two years, one Senator for a term of four years and one Senator for a term of six years.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, one Senator for a term of four years and one Senator for a term of six years.

SECTION 2. At all subsequent general elections the electors of Senators shall be entitled to elect Senators as follows:

In the Second Senatorial District, one Senator for a term of six years.

In the Third Senatorial District, two Senators for a term of six years.

In the First Senatorial District, at the general election of the year 1901 and at every third general election thereafter, two Senators for a term of six years; and at all other general elections, one Senator for a term of six years.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, one Senator for a term of six years, excepting that at the general elections of the year 1901 and every third general election thereafter, no Senators shall be elected.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction:

Lease of the Government lands of Kamiloloa and Makakupaia, Molokai, containing 4,956 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, \$200 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease subject to special provisions for forest preservation, for eradicating lantana, and to reservation for settlement purposes.

For full particulars, plans, etc., apply at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

1959-1d Agent of Public Lands.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 23, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 24, 1898.

1945-9dF

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 1st, 1898.

1947-9dF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Seabury, late of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Joseph Seabury, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to the undersigned, at her residence on Liliha street, Honolulu aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated Honolulu, April 15, 1898.

MARY M. SEABURY,

Executrix.

1960-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed and Trustee of the Estate of the late Simon Roth, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said S. Roth, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated Honolulu, April 15, 1898.

CECIL BROWN,

Administrator with will annexed and Trustee of will of S. Roth, deceased.